In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

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U.S. LABORING TO STRENGTHEN CHIANG FORCES

Takes Initiative in Making Preparations to Take Back Lost Burma Road

BOLSTERING AIR POWER

Coming American Campaign Certain to Repeat 'Arakan Tragedy' of British

The United States military authorities, besides reinforcing the American armed strength, especially the air force, in China, are feverishly training the Chiang Kai-shek army in the different fields of arms, vaunting that as soon as the rainy season is over they would make a major push for wresting back Burma, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Shanghai dated August 15.

Ever since the British campaign to recapture Burma this spring ended in the "Tragedy of Arakan," the enemy have been preparing for a second counter-offensive under the cover of the rainy season in Burma and India. With the clear-sky season due in September, they are now planning to develop large-scale operations.

While the first campaign was launched by an Anglo-Chiang combination, the present campaign is under the control of a determined United States.

Chungking Is Represented

The United States first took this matter up at about the time the fifth Roosevelt-Churchill conference was opened at Washington. Chungking was represented at this conference by Lieutenant-General Josef W. Stillwell, commander of the United States Army in China, and Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Regiment, and the British Army in India by Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, the then commander of the British forces in India.

On his return to Chungking, Stillwell announced that at the Washington conference the China Front had been discussed and an important agreement reached on an offensive against Japan, thus already hinting at a counter-offensive on Burma.

It was naturally supposed at the time that large reinforcements were being sent to China and that preparations would require six months as in the case of the North African campaign. The exact manner in which these surmises have been fulfilled is shown in the following facts:

(1) Upon return of Stillwell and Chennault from Washington, the American air force in China was markedly strengthened and unprecedented activity developed for the seizure of airpower over Southwestern China and Burma.

(2) Since the spring, units of the Chungking Central Army have been sent to Northern China and are undergoing training under American officers at a certain place. The total strength of the Chungking forces in India, including the remnants of the 5th and 6th Armies under General Lo Chon-ying which fled into India at the time of the Japanese campaign in Burma, is put at 50,000. On August 14, the Chungking air force anniversary, Stillwell reviewed these Chungking troops at a certain place and delivered an address in which he told them that the responsibility for reopening the Burma Road rested on their shoulders.

(3) Besides the above, infantry and artillery training grounds were established in April at a certain place at the foot of the Himalayas on the Indo-Chinese border, where Chungking troops have been undergoing training under American instructors. The infantry is receiving a six-week, and the artillery an eight-week, mechanization training. This fact has been kept strictly secret until quite recently.

U.S. Troops in India

(4) American expeditionary troops appear to be arriving in India.

(5) Major-General George Stratmeyer, chief-of-staff of the United States Air Force, has flown to New Delhi and has summoned Stilwell for some important consultation.

The United States in thus intensifying its war activity in China is not only endeavoring to break the bottleneck in the campaign against Japan by strengthening the Chungking forces on the Asiatic continent but is trying to secure territorial conces-

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Enemy's Enormous Losses In New Georgia Area Told

Commander Tashiro Reveals in Broadcast U.S. Has Lost 20,000 Men, 58 Warships and Transports and 775 Planes in Month and Half Period

The enemy has suffered the loss of more than 20,000 men, and has had 24 warships and 34 transports sunk or damaged in recent action in the Solomons especially in the struggle going on around New Georgia, it was revealed on Tuesday by Commander Itaru Tashiro, Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Broadcasting, at noon Tuesday, a resume of the Solomons fighting centering on New Georgia, the Commander also revealed that between June 1 and August 15, enemy planes numbering 6,383 came over the Japanese positions and that 775 of them were shot down and 78 damaged.

Commander Tashiro's broadcast was as follows:

"I want to speak on the whole of the month and a half of bitter fighting centered around the island of New Georgia.

Enemy Convoy Appears

"On the early morning of June 30 an enemy convoy of ten odd transports and a hundred and several score tugboats and landing boats escorted by cruisers, destroyers and a powerful force of planes appeared suddenly in the Rendova area and a part of the enemy troops landed on the island from the north coast. Units of the Imperial Army and Navy, quickly learning of the enemy move, moved immediately in solid coordination against the enemy and dealt serious damage to the enemy's units moving in counter-offensive. The enemy sent out considerable numbers of reinforcements; numerous warships, transports, torpedo boats, and landing launches from Guadalcanal and the Russells; and then began a terrific sea-air battle in the Rendova area.

"On June 30 and July 1 air units of the Imperial Navy, in an attack on Rendova, sank one B-class cruiser and damaged another, sank four large-sized destroyers, sank one destroyer, and damaged another, sank three transports and damaged three more, and shot down more than 77 planes.

"On July 2, the Imperial Navy's air arm again attacked Rendova, damaging one transport and sinking numerous launches and boats, and shooting down 9 planes.

"On the same day, Japanese destroyers stormed Rendova Harbor and sank one torpedo boat and damaged another.

"On July 3, fighter squadrons of the Imperial Navy hit Rendova again and downed 9 enemy fighter planes.

"On July 4, air units of the Imperial Army and Navy raided Rendova Harbor and sank 5 transports and more than ten other vessels, and shot down more than 23 planes.

26 Vessels Blasted

"Thus in these five days, air units of the Imperial Army and Navy and the Navy's destroyers sank or damaged 26 enemy vessels and shot down more than 118 enemy planes. The enemy's losses of fighting personnel accompanying these were also tremendous. In spite of these huge losses, however, America continued persistently to send more men and materials and there was no sign that its counter-offensive plans would break down. Almost immediately with its landing on Rendova, the enemy landed troops near the Ai River on the southeastern shore of the island and at Baikoro and Rice Anchorage on the northwestern coast.

"Fierce battles began between the landing enemy troops and the Defense Units of the Army and Navy meeting them in assault. Further seeking to aid its operations on New Georgia, the enemy on June 5 sent numerous cruisers and destroyers and escorts of planes and attempted to land reinforcements at Kula Gulf on the northwestern part of the island. Throughout that day intense fighting raged between this enemy force and the Japanese destroyer squadron and Navy air units which attacked it.

"On that dawn, the Defense Units of the Army and Navy and the destroyer squadron attacking the enemy war vessels in Kula Gulf sank three unidentified-type vessels.

Kula Gulf Attacked

"On the afternoon of July 5, air units of the Imperial Navy attacked Kula Gulf and shot down 10 enemy planes.

"At night of the same day, a destroyer squadron attacked Kula Gulf and instantaneously sank one enemy cruiser and damaged and set ablaze another. This was the Night Battle of Kula Gulf.

"Thus the enemy's reinforcement plan was dealt a severe blow but as if determined to take New Georgia at any cost the enemy on July 7 advanced to the island of Robiana, which is within sight of the southeastern shore of New Georgia. Immediately upon discovering this enemy move the Navy's air units poured over the skies over Robiana and subjecting the enemy there to a terrific raid, caused flames to cover the entire enemy position just constructed, dealt the enemy a loss of several hundred fighting men and shot down 31 enemy planes which came to challenge them after terrific aerial fighting. Since then the fighting in this area has become one of great complexity and intensity, with the land-fighting around Munda on New Georgia, the sea-fighting surrounding the sending of reinforcements to the island, and the Japanese attacks on Rendova all being repeated. The outstanding engagements during that time were as follows:

Commander Tashiro

"On the afternoon of July 9, air units of the Imperial Navy attacked Rendova Harbor, shooting down 5 planes and sinking six landing boats.

Landing Enemy Raided

"On July 11, the Navy's air arm raided the enemy landing on the northwestern coast of New Georgia and shot down 24 planes.

"On July 12, destroyer squadrons of the Navy attacked enemy cruisers at a point to the north of Kulambangra, sinking two cruisers and causing flames to consume another. This was the Night Battle off Kulambangra.

Because in that manner the enemy's operations were not progressing smoothly in spite of the fact that two weeks had gone by since it landed its troops, the enemy, on the morning of July 14, finally moved out in a general offensive against Munda. The enemy forces attacked simultaneously; one unit from the Rice Anchorage area about 20 kilometers northeast, another from the right bank of the Ai River about 6 kilometers to the east, and the main strength from the Rendova Island area. The total number of the enemy was more than 2,000.

However, the Japanese Defense forces, soaring in spirit and morale, subjected the enemy forces to a terrific counter-assault, meeting on water the enemy mass-moving to land on the east flank area, sinking more than 20 landing launches and causing the remnants to flee. The about 100 enemy troops which moved in coordination with this move from the right bank of the Ai River were alos repulsed.

Bringing Enormous Supplies

In the fighting in this area, the enemy is challenging Japan, bringnig to bear an overwhelming amount of mechanized power and supplies, but the correspondent of the Evening Standard reveals in the following manner the true state of the fighting which is a hard one for the Americans and which comes from their inherent lack of training and ability to grit their teeth and stand it:

"Said the Evening Standard reporter; 'In spite of the fact that the Americans are superior in numbers, firearms and equipment, they have made no advance whatsoever in the last 36 hours. Even subjected to warship bombardment and air bombing in their artillery positions and supply points, the Japanese continue to hold back the American advance. Jungle fighting is the Japanese Forces' trump card, and, to take even one Japanese position, the Americans have to expect huge losses. The Americans have concentrated innumerable planes, warships and mechanized equipment at their advance points but cannot

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FACTORY AREA IN PORTSMOUTH IS PULVERIZED

Big Reich Bomber Formations Score Sure Hits on Industrial Part of Harbor Area

ATTACK IN SEVERAL WAVES

Moonlight Aids Raid—Incendiaries Cause Numerous Rapidly Extending Fires

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 16.—Major formations of heavy German bombers on the night preceding Monday attacked the industrial northeastern part of the harbor area of Portsmouth. Good visibility prevailed and the attack was carried out from a medium altitude. In spite of the strong defense by barrage balloons, anti-aircraft artillery and numerous night fighters, the attacking German machines, approaching in several waves, succeeded in obtaining sure hits on the target area which was clearly visible in the light of the full moon. The heavy bombs of the first wave caused considerable destruction. Incendiary bombs caused numerous, rapidly extending fires.

Harbor Hit Devastatingly

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—Powerful German fighter and bomber formations made devastating raids on the fortified harbor of Portsmouth, England, and on the industrial center located northeast of the port late last night.

The furious and daring raids were described by Major Albert Freytag, D.N.B. correspondent, as follows:

"Boldly utilizing the betraying rays of the moon, the powerful German fighter and bomber units braved the furious fires of the ground batteries and the challenge of the British fighters, and swept over the enemy barrage-balloons and approached their objectives.

"Slipping through the tight enemy defenses, the Reich planes blasted their objectives with a continuous shower of deadly and accurate missiles.

"The first wave of stukas inflicted huge damage on the enemy installations. The nocturnal panorama was dyed into blazing crimson by incendiary bombs.

CABINET APPROVES MEASURE ON FOOD

2nd Plan to Increase Output Adopted

The second plan for increasing food production in the country was adopted by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on Tuesday. The plan, which will supplement the first one adopted by the Cabinet on June 4, which is to be completed by the end of next October, would increase food centering about rotation of crops. The plan was outlined to the Cabinet by Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Takeshige Ishiguro.

There was an active discussion of the measure before the plan was adopted. There is a need for the resources at the command of provincial districts to be mobilized if the measure is to succeed completely.

This consideration prompted the Government to have the presidents of regional administrative councils now holding their second meeting examine the plan in the afternoon after the Cabinet council.

Heat Wave and Exorbitantly High Prices Torment Chungking's 880,000 Residents

Domei

CANTON, August 17.—Chungking is now sweltering under the intense heat of mid-August. The heat wave is severer than in Hankow. This plus the exorbitantly high prices is tormenting the 880,000 Chinese in Chungking.

The Chungking correspondent for the Hsien Kuo Jih Pao, a Chinese daily at Hsiaokwan, depicts the prevailing conditions in Chungking under the headline "Mountain city under 100 degree heat." He writes in part as follows:

"Chungking is now daily visited by an extreme heat wave recording not less than 100 degrees. The mercury goes up to the highest point at noon. The atmosphere is like a Turkish bath. No one goes abroad in the daytime. Public officials look after their business only during the morning. Bank clerks do business by turn. Watermelons are quoted at 88 yuan a piece, but are sold quickly. People of the slum quarters fill the fields and valleys seeking cool breeze. To them, radio is the only recreation. Those of the intelligentsia absolutely refrain from political talks, for military policemen in plain clothes are shadowing them. A plague is prevalent in Chungking. Efforts for preventive measures are made by the authorities. Campaigns against rats are conducted."

OUR NAVY PLANES BLAST 28 WARSHIPS AND CRAFT OF ENEMY IN SOLOMONS

One of Trobriand Isles Bombed, Enemy Admits

WAU ALSO POUNDED

U.S. Forces Lose 60 Per Cent Of Strength, Captured Officer States

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The Imperial Air Force blasted the anti-Axis positions on Kiriuina Island of the Trobriand Group. northeast of New Guinea, and caused heavy casualties in a furious raid last night, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific disclosed today, according to a report from Melbourne.

Wau Pounded Twice

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The Imperial Air Force bombed the anti-Axis positions at Wau and another point in New Guinea twice yesterday, Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Yanks Rapidly Weakening

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOLOMONS, August 17.—American forces that landed on New Georgia Island, numbering approximately 60,000, have already lost 60 per cent of its fighting strength, according to an American army officer belonging to the 43rd Division recently taken prisoner, it was revealed here today.

Within 50 days since the American force had landed on New Georgia, United States troops suffered casualties totalling 10,000 while a greater portion of the soldiers are suffering from malaria or mental derangement, which account for 60 per cent of the entire force, the American officer further revealed.

Under these circumstances, American army authorities in New Georgia are placed in the embarrassing position in trying to replace the sick men with fresh reinforcements. However, under evergrowing severe fighting replacements could not be done smoothly, he added.

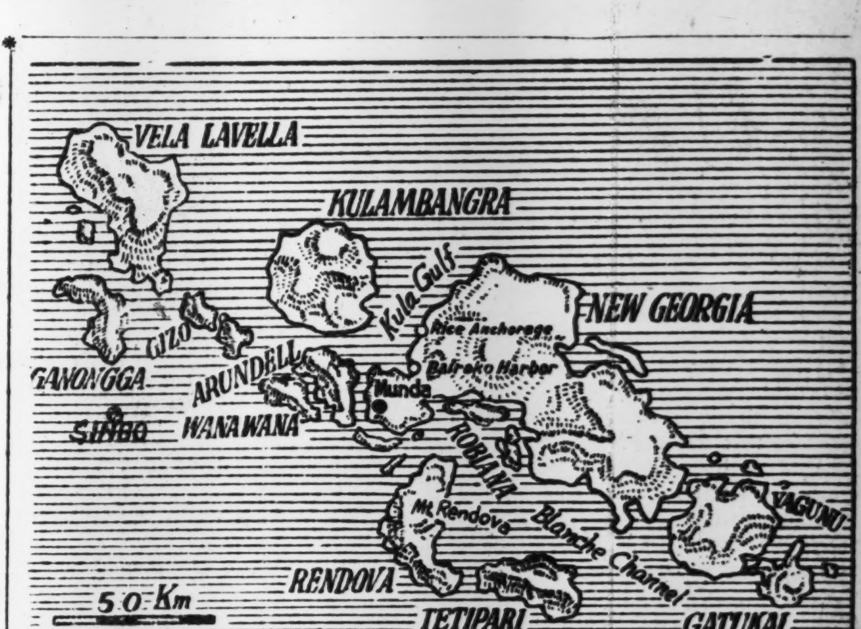
Many soldiers feigned mental suffering in order that they may be sent back home.

Meanwhile American documents seized by the Japanese revealed that about 10,000 United States troops under Major-General Hester landed on Rendova Island on June 30, while American forces concentrated on New Georgia Island consist of from three to four divisions with the aggregate strength of from 45 to 60,000 men. However, as revealed above, this force has been whittled down to 40 per cent of its original strength.

Drops Food on New Georgia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Approximately 11 tons of food provisions, munitions and medical supplies were dropped by parachutes to the American forces on New Georgia Island during the past two days by the air transport units of the United States Marine Corps, an Associated Press correspondent reported from Guadalcanal Island today.



BAO WARNS AMERICA OF JAPAN'S SUCCESS

Chungking Military Spokesman Admits Progress of Nippon's Co-Prosperity Program

Domei

CANTON, August 17.—Chungking's military spokesman Bao Kai in a regular press conference with foreign correspondents on August 1 admitted the remarkable progress of Japan's Greater East Asiatic policy and the tenacity of its fighting strength, thus reminding the United States and Britain that the retaking of Burma is the first step toward the offensive against Japan.

Gunther Stein, Chungking correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, made the following report on the declaration of the Chungking military spokesman:

"If anyone of us thinks that Japan is confronted with shipping, iron and steel and gasoline problems, this will be just our illusion. Japan at present has enough shipping to meet the demands of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Materials of wartime necessity are fully produced in the southern regions and Japan Proper and this fact enables Japan to carry on the war without interruption.

"Also, Japan has no worry about manpower resources. That country employs native inhabitants of the regions under her occupation. The same is true of the Chinese provinces under Japanese influence. If enough time is given Japan, our efforts to frustrate the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be harder than to destroy Hitler's European fortress. At any rate, no optimism is warranted for the present situation. Chungking is well aware that the retaking of Burma is the first step toward the counter-offensive against Japan."

FILIPINO YOUTHS GIVEN TRAINING

To Become Junior Kalibapi Leaders

Domei

MANILA, August 16.—Fifty-one Filipino young men and women are presently undergoing training at the Junior Kalibapi Institute to qualify as organizers for youth chapters of the Kalibapi in Manila.

Composed of 29 girls and 22 boys, the group will pursue a six-week course of study, covering Philippine Oriental culture, Japanese language as well as organization methods.

Following graduation, the youth leaders will be assigned to 12 Kalibapi districts in the city, after which they will be sent to provinces.

It is recalled that the Junior Kalibapi was organized some time ago to accommodate thousands of youths below 18 years of age wishing to join the Kalibapi organization together with the oldsters.

Kodera Is Reappointed

Kengo Kodera, consulting director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, has been reappointed to the same position upon expiry of the term of his office, it was announced by the Government Monday.

FIGHTING INCREASES ON EASTERN FRONT

Red Forces Attacking Germans Desperately to Recapture Briansk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—With the Red forces' penetration of the Karachev station, the battle for Briansk rages at the height of bitterness and intensity. The Red forces are at present furiously attacking the German forces from a crescent-shaped encirclement going through the area west of Karachev.

A part of the Soviets have reached a point 20 miles from Briansk, but because the area reaching from the north of Karachev to the front of Briansk is covered by jungle-like forests, the Red operations are placed in an extremely difficult position, it is said.

The battle for Kharkov too is being fought in white heat, the Red troops who moved southward from the Kursk area and the German Defense forces fighting hand-to-hand at a point less than one mile north of the city. The Reds moving from Chuguev, southeast of Kharkov, have closed in to a point within four miles of Kharkov.

The Germans are throwing in fresh reserves as reinforcements continuously strengthening their defenses. Furious fighting also rages on the Kharkov-Poltava railway. The Soviet forces are also continuing their attacks in the Spas-Demensk sector. Because both the Germans and the Reds are throwing added fresh troops, the scale of fighting is expanding.

Berlin reports declare that the Reds are throwing in their power in this sector transferring the stress from the Kharkov sector because the operations to take Kharkov have been brought to a standstill.

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER IS NAMED 'SHANGRILA'

Was 'Base' Described by Roosevelt From Which Planes Took Off for Tokyo

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—A new American aircraft carrier has been christened the "Shangrila" at a naval dockyard in Portsmouth, Virginia, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

The name Shangrila was familiarized through James Hilton's novel "The Lost Horizon" and through a pictorial adaptation of the novel on the screen. President Roosevelt, in America's first announcement of the air raid on Tokyo last year, cryptically said the American planes had taken off from "Shangrila." The hypothetical air base was later proved to be none other than the American aircraft carrier Hornet that was sunk by the Imperial Forces.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The United States Maritime Commission on August 15 announced that six vessels were launched from various shipyards in that country the same day.

Our Fliers Pound Foe's Convoys Off Vella Lavella Island

28 AIRCRAFT DOWNED

Hostile Heavy Cruiser Sent to Bottom Instantaneously By Torpedo

Imperial Navy Air Units, attacking enemy convoys on August 15 off Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons Group, sank four warships, including one heavy cruiser, and four large-sized transports; damaged 16 warships, including two cruisers, and four transports; and shot down 28 planes. These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:45 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units, which had been keeping a watch on the movements of enemy convoys and their escorts advancing westward from the Guadalcanal Island area since August 13, found an indication that they had sallied forth to the Vella Lavella Island area on the night of August 14. Thereupon, the Japanese Air Units from early in the morning of August 15 carried out their repeated attacks upon them and scored the following results:

"1. The first attack plane unit launched its attack upon the enemy convoy which, protected by about 50 enemy fighter planes, was approaching the southern coast of Vella Lavella Island and instaneously sank one large-sized transport and set ablaze three large and medium-sized transports. The unit also shot down 13 enemy fighter planes.

"2 The second attack plane unit also attacked the above enemy convoy and, repulsing the resistance of the enemy fighter planes, sank two large-sized enemy transports and one vessel for landing purposes. It also scored near-hits upon one large-sized enemy transport, one large-sized destroyer and one tug-boat and machine-gunned about 10 enemy vessels for landing purposes. The unit also shot down 11 enemy fighter planes.

"3. The third attack plane unit, while engaging enemy fighter planes, attacked in and round the enemy's landing points and scored one near-hit on an enemy cruiser, causing fires in two places on land. In this battle, the unit shot down four enemy fighter planes.

"4. The fourth attack plane unit attacked enemy convoys at points 10 nautical miles south of Sinbo Island and 15 nautical miles southeast of Bilao and sank one large-sized enemy destroyer and damaged another destroyer.

"5. A detached attack plane unit, which sallied forth for the attack on a succeeding enemy convoy, discovered an enemy convoy at a point 10 nautical miles east of Gatukai Island at midnight of August 15 and by torpedoing instantaneously sank one large-sized enemy cruiser and also sank one large-sized enemy transport and one light cruiser (or a large-sized destroyer). In addition, the Japanese planes hit one enemy cruiser and one destroyer with a torpedo each.

"6. In these attacks the Japanese loss consisted of 17 planes which either self-blasted themselves or have not yet returned."

Launch Five Attacks

While a grim struggle is continuing in the central Solomons between the desperate Americans and resolute Japanese land, sea and air forces, the enemy have been sending a number of convoys protected by groups of warships in the Guadalcanal area since August 13, advancing westward. The Japanese had been on the lookout for them and on the night of August 14 they descried enemy convoys proceeding toward Shortland to the west of New Georgia and to Vella Lavella opposite Bougainville. The Imperial Navy Air Unit which had been held in readiness launched five attacks on these convoys beginning early in the

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QUEBEC CONFERENCE BELIEVED UNDER WAY

Roosevelt Returns to Washington After Seeing Churchill; Others Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—A conference among the United States, Britain and Canada will begin in real earnest within a few hours, it was stated in British delegation quarters today according to a dispatch received here from Quebec.

From this it is inferred that President Roosevelt and other American representatives had arrived in Quebec.

F.D.R. in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—After a three-day talk with Prime Minister Churchill at Hyde Park, President Roosevelt returned to Washington today. He had luncheon with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at noon and then held a consultation with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Roosevelt is expected to leave Washington within this week for Quebec to enter into conversations in real earnest with Churchill.

According to a dispatch from Quebec, General Allan Brooke, Chief-of-Staff of the British Army, Admiral Dudley Pound, Chief of the British Naval Staff, and Air Marshal Charles Portal, Chief-of-Staff of the Royal Air Force, were closeted all day today with the representatives of the United States land, sea and air forces. It is reported that an expert committee meeting of the United States, Britain and Canada was opened alongside.

A Reuter dispatch from Quebec reports on the conference today as follows:

"It is certain that the conference will mainly discuss the counter offensive campaign in Europe and intensified bombing of Germany. According to information from a reliable source, the question of a second front is also being earnestly considered.

"On the part of the United States, British and Canadian Governments, however, they seem to be inclined still to regard Italy as the chief theater of war, while conducting unprecedented air raids on Germany, and to leave plans for a campaign in Western Europe until later."

The United Press correspondent at Washington reports:

"Information emanating from official quarters says that the leaders of the United States and British armed forces are scheduled to discuss entirely new strategic plans at Quebec and to present them to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. It is not likely, however, that there will be a change in the basic policy of finishing Germany before attending to Japan."

U.S. Laboring To Strengthen Chiang Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

sions in China and other parts of the continent wherever possible.

The American campaign method has been demonstrated at Attu, the Solomons and North Africa. It is to mass huge strengths of troops, aircraft and arms at certain points in order to take them regardless of sacrifices, by sheer weight of volume. The difficulty of applying any such strategy to Burma, however, is not to be gauged by any experience in the north or south.

(1) The greater part of Burma is covered with jungles and steep hills and the terrain is of the sort most inconvenient for the anti-Axis type of warfare. Chungking troops are undergoing training in jungle warfare but they are not to be compared with the Japanese who, since the Malai campaign, have proved themselves unmatched in jungle fighting.

(2) Burma, like the Solomons, is full of malaria, a disease most dreaded by the Americans.

(3) Because of the rugged terrain, the movement of mechanized units is extremely limited.

(4) The British, Americans, Indians and Chungking troops are not in harmony and uncooperative.

(5) Burma cannot be wrested back by means of land forces alone as the Bay of Bengal is under the control of the Japanese Navy.

Above all, they must be prepared to face the crack units of the Imperial Army which do not know the meaning of defeat, supported by the National Army of an independent Burma resolved to defend their hard-won freedom to the last man.

More European Films

LISBON.—The showing of more European movies in Portuguese cinemas is demanded by the semi-official periodical Accao. As the standard of Hollywood productions has declined as a result of the war, the paper states, Portuguese cinemas should show more European films, which are more suitable for the Portuguese than American pictures.

Internal Distress of Australia Is Revealed in Diary of Soldier

Enemy Troops Suffer From Malaria Attack in Jungles; Live Only on Potatoes and Water Due to Shortage of Food Supplies

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

AT A FOREMOST FRONT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—The activities of the enemy's espionage system as well as the internal conditions of the Australian Commonwealth are vividly revealed in the diaries of two Australian Intelligence Service-men, which fell accidentally into the hands of the Japanese Forces in New Guinea.

One of the diaries, which was picked up at the outset of the New Guinea campaign, reads in part:

"On XX day the 39th Expeditionary Force, composed of 900 men, left a certain station at 7:30 a.m. We were each given a certificate on which the number, name, religious affiliation and blood-type of the bearer were written, which would serve as identification in case of death in action.

"After a day's ride in a crowded train we changed to another line which was to take us to Sydney. The trip to Sydney was so uncomfortable that it still haunts my dreams all of us crammed into those stuffy cars like so many sardines. We were hurried through the main thoroughfare of Sydney to the pier, where we were allowed a short rest. While we sat around waiting, some men from the Information Bureau came and took our photographs.

"We boarded three transports, which were escorted by six warships, the 'Australia,' 'Queen Elizabeth,' 'Canberra' and others. On X X day we anchored at Port Moresby, where we were ordered to perform our special mission. Life-boats were lowered, and together with soldiers and nurses we were taken ashore. The American destroyer, the 'Achilles,' which had previously escorted some American transports, assisted us in a speedy landing.

"At Port Moresby were massed miscellaneous units dispatched from various provinces of Australia. We immediately proceeded to the interior, some seven miles inland. There in the jungle our daily routine began. The following morning we got up at 6, but everyone looked tired and sleepy. At 3 p.m. we were informed that Rabaul, New Britain, had been raided, and were ordered to proceed to the airfield to guard our headquarters there. The airfield contained several storehouses which were packed with drums of fuel oil, and therefore the loss of the airfield would mean to us the loss of New Guinea. We were determined to spare nothing in our efforts to defend the airfield.

"I fell ill with dysentery, and was bed-ridden for a week. In the hospital I had to lie on the floor, and my fare consisted of biscuits, meat-juice and fruit. During one week 70 out of the 900 became victims of dysentery. Many of those dysentery patients were also attacked by malaria mosquitoes.

"On XX day Port Moresby was raided for the first time. Immediately 30 men were recruited to form a sentinel party. That night we held a farewell banquet for our comrades, and 96 dozen bottles of beer were consumed.

"On XX day we were transported by trucks to the signal fortress, for a short stay there. We were then moved to Buna, entrusted with the task of reporting twice daily, at 8:30 a.m. and 3:35 p.m., the weather conditions. One day we sighted a plane overhead. At first we could not make out whether it was one of ours or of Japan, but gradually the Rising Sun insignia became plainly visible. No time was lost in wiring the information to our Headquarters in Port Moresby. We hurried into the jungle, and concealed behind large tree trunks holding our guns in readiness. Presently the enemy plane began to fire, at the same time unloading a shower of bombs. It suddenly alighted on the water, and nearing a point some 200 yards off our position began firing again. In response we also opened fire. After a 20-minute exchange the plane flew off.

"In anticipation of more dangers to come we moved farther into the jungle, some three miles off our former position. While there a plane of the Hudson type flew overhead and dropped a communication tube. On opening it we found a message that a Boeing B-17 had made a forced landing in our vicinity, and that we should immediately start a hunt. After a strenuous search we found the plane at a point some 40 miles west of Buna, with eight fliers in a miserable state due to their having had neither food nor water for the past four days.

"Two or three days later we returned to our former position, and were charged with the duty of informing Headquarters on all movements of planes and vessels as well as the war situation there. On a certain day 29 enemy planes flew by overhead, while our own vessels loaded with food supplies arrived at the island.

"On that day Port Moresby and Port Darwin were raided and some of our military facilities were damaged. Every day enemy planes in small formations of threes, fives, or eights, flew over our position which was only 20 miles distant from theirs. Due to the shortage of food supplies we were obliged to subsist on potatoes and water.

"On X X day one of our planes made a forced landing some seven miles northeast of our position, and we were dispatched on a search. Just then several enemy planes winged through the air toward Port Moresby.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. PUBLIC IS WARNED AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM

Economic Stabilization Board Chief Sees Hard Days Ahead for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—A section of the American public seems to take a one-sided view of the war situation, a dispatch from Washington indicates, and have an abject optimism about the future of the war.

These Americans were given a warning by James F. Byrnes, President of the Economic Stabilization Board, in a radio broadcast on August 16.

"The war situation is not developing favorably," Byrnes said.

"We have yet to obtain even war results comparable to those achieved by the Axis forces in the summer of 1940. The real fighting has yet to come.

"We shall have a strength of 90 divisions when the mobilization plan is finished. Even then we will be outnumbered by the Axis Powers in the European battle zone.

"Our position in the Pacific battle zone is that we have not made a full-sized attack on Japan yet.

"The anti-Axis forces have yet to advance into Germany. We shall have to sacrifice many more lives before we can threaten the German mainland."

Sato Back in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, August 16.—Ambassador Naotake Sato to the Soviet Union, accompanied by Minister Goro Morishima, Counselor Ichiji Kameyama, and other staff members numbering about 30 arrived at Kazan Railway Station at 6 p.m. today from Kuibishev. Ambassador Sato and his staff members entered the Japanese Embassy.

INDIANS OF KOBE STAGE RALLY TO FIGHT BRITISH

Resolution Pledging Whole-Hearted Support Cabled to Their Leader S.C. Bose

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the passage of the resolution demanding withdrawal of the British from India by the Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942, a mass rally of the local Indians was held on Sunday under the auspices of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League.

Spirited speeches were made by representative members vowing the determination of the whole assemblage to fight on under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose until complete independence shall have been won.

Addresses of sympathy and encouragement were delivered by Deputy-Major Yojiro Minami of Kobe and officials of Hyogo Prefecture who were among the guests.

A resolution pledging wholehearted support was unanimously adopted and cabled to Subhas Bose at Shonan, while a telegram of gratitude was dispatched to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Monetary contributions were made for forwarding to the headquarters of the League at Shonan.

The rally adjourned at 1 p.m. after the singing of the Indian national anthem.

Paper Cut for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Unless increased production of pulp is immediately materialized, a further cut of 30 per cent will be made in paper consumption, United States authorities announced today, according to Washington reports.

Already paper consumption has been reduced by 10 per cent due to the shortage of pulp supply, and when the announced cut is enforced paper consumption will be reduced to 60 per cent of the pre-war quantity.

ENEMY IS HIT HARD IN WUHAN DISTRICT

Nanking Troops Cooperate With Imperial Units in Clean-Up Operations

Domei

HANKOW, August 16.—Imperial Japanese Units, continuing their clean-up campaign last week in regions around the Wuhan district dealt the enemy crushing blows.

Our X X Unit, cooperating with the new Ku Ting Unit of the Army of the National Government, on August 11 dealt a crushing blow to the new 4th army wriggling in an area south of Yincheng and Fushih. The enemy left behind 32 bodies. The Japanese Unit also took eight prisoners and seized 24 rifles.

In the area south of the Yangtze, our X X Unit operating in the area of Kiangpatu, 16 kilometers south of Shihshou, stormed enemy guerillas near Lake Pu on August 8. The same unit assaulted enemy guerillas wriggling about Lake Meitien, eight kilometers southwest of Kiangpatu. In these actions the enemy left behind 40 bodies. Four prisoners were taken by our force.

On August 9 our X X Unit in the area of Moshanpu made a surprise attack on nearly 200 troops of the first raiding party belonging to the enemy's sixth battle zone which is wriggling on the southern shores of Lake Taching. The enemy left behind 95 bodies. The prisoners taken by our force numbered 32. The trophies included 24 rifles and two light machine-guns.

FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG WILL END CIRCULATION

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—The discontinuation of the Frankfurter Zeitung is to be effected on the principle of "concentrating the total strength of the German press" now under way, the Reich Propaganda Ministry announced today.

The Frankfurter Zeitung was first published in 1856 in Frankfurt-am-Main, commercial and cultural center in Western Germany, and has maintained a high position for the last 88 years.

Regardless of changes in Administration, the journal has always kept a transcendent position and despite its small circulation, has been regarded as one of the most authoritative newspapers in Germany. It used to have wide circulation in foreign countries and its editorials were often quoted as representative press opinions of Germany.

HARADA'S VISIT LAUDED

People of Java Greatly Impressed by Commander

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 17.—The native inhabitants of eastern Java were deeply moved by the visit of Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Java Area, who toured this part of the island from August 9 to 16.

The purpose of General Harada's tour was to exhort the native youth corps for their enthusiastic cooperation with the Imperial Forces, and also to inspect the local military administration and industrial and economic developments.

Famed Skater for Peking

Miss Etsuko Inada, a 20-year old figure skater of Japan, has joined the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company, Peking, and will leave Osaka for her post shortly.

Luftwaffe Hits England

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The British Air Ministry today announced that German bomber squadrons raided the southern coastal district of the British Isles on the night of August 15, causing heavy casualties and damage.

Flour Prices Soar

BUENOS AIRES.—In view of the growing wheat and flour shortage in Ecuador the government has taken certain precautionary measures which have sent the price of flour soaring from 7 to 15 centavos per pound, according to Quito messages.

Enemy's Losses In South Are Big

(Continued from Page 1)

overwhelm the Japanese psychologically.'

"Following this, the Navy air arm intensified its bombings of the enemy's leading positions and supply lines.

Robiana Attacked

"On July 15, the Navy air arm raided Robiana and shot down 19 enemy planes.

"On July 16, it raided Banikoro Island, and Tulagi on Guadalcanal.

"On July 18, the air units attacked Banikoro Island.

"On July 19, they hit Canton Island, and Funafuti Island.

"On July 20, they again blasted Funafuti Island.

"Meanwhile, the enemy air force feverishly intensified the bombing of important Japanese positions. On July 17 enemy planes numbering 167 raided Buin on Bougainville, and on the next day the enemy came again with 150 planes. On July 25 and 26 a total of 105 enemy planes came over the island. These planes were repulsed on each occasion after being dealt much damage. Thus ended July with fighting going on around Munda and the air fighting over the Solomons growing more intense with each passing moment.

"With the coming of August, air units of the Navy swept the skies of Rendova Harbor in three raids, sinking one large-sized transport, four medium-sized transports, six small-sized transports, and more than six landing boats, damaging one cruiser and one landing boat, and shooting down nine fighters.

Enemy Planes Active

"The enemy air forces too moved against the Japanese Forces. On August 4, heavy enemy bombers, followed by clouds of fighters, appeared over Munda. Tearing into the enemy, the Navy's fighters repulsed them after shooting down 25 of them. On August 6, the Imperial Navy's air units again raided Rendova Harbor and gained the following results:

"Sunk; two medium-sized transports, two small-sized transports, and eight landing boats.

"Damaged; one medium-sized transport and one tugboat.

"Shot down; more than five fighters.

"The exchange of raids continued; on August 12 the enemy came over Bougainville with 55 planes, and had 34 of them shot down by the Navy's air units. On the next day, August 13, the Navy's air arm moved over Lunga and Rendova, carrying out operations to mop-up enemy planes. The battle results gained then were as follows:

"In the attack on the Lunga area three large-sized transports were sunk.

"In the attack over the Rendova area to mop-up enemy planes six enemy fighters were shot down over Munda.

"Further, during this period, on July 20 a Japanese submarine sank one enemy cruiser of the San Francisco type at a point south of San Cristobal, and on the night of August 6, destroyer squadrons of the Imperial Navy met and fought enemy destroyer squadrons on the seas west of Kulambangra and sank one of them. Thus the fighting on the sea too was going on continually.

"That is the outline of the fighting in the Solomons, centering on New Georgia, up to August 13. The composite battle results gained during this period records 24 enemy warships sunk or damaged, and 34 enemy transports sunk or damaged. The number of enemy planes which came over between June 1 and August 15 was 6,383, of which 775 were shot down and 78 damaged. The losses dealt the enemy were tremendous and the casualties among the enemy fighting personnel numbered over 20,000. In seeing this, it is clear how much the enemy depends upon numbers and how it is moving in counter-offensive without heed for its sacrifices and losses.

Japanese Losses Small

"Against this, the damage sustained by the Japanese Forces from June 30 to August 13 were five warships sunk or damaged, and in airplanes, from June 1 to August 15, 172 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

"As is clear from what I have said, an intense war of attrition continues on New Georgia as well as throughout the whole of the Solomons area. What is most important in such fighting is the strengthening and replenishment of aircraft. The one hundred million people of Japan must produce furiously to repay the hardships of the officers and men fighting so effectively and intensely on the front. The enemy's counter-offensive has already begun. To smash this counter-offensive and gain final victory the one hundred million people must blast along as a ball of fire in war and in production."

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY OF BRITAIN IN CRISIS

Affected by Acute Dearth of Manpower—Engineers, Skilled Workers Lacking

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The British aircraft industry is seriously threatened by an acute dearth of manpower resources, particularly a shortage of engineers and skilled technicians.

Surveying the dilemma in this industry, the British Appropriations Committee issued a White Book warning of the shortage of aeronautical engineers. The Committee also proposed the following recommendations:

"The British aircraft industry is threatened by a grave dearth of highly skilled men in the field of scientific and technical aeronautical researches.

"We also lack an adequate reserve of manpower resources necessary to maintain a satisfactory level in the efficiency of the industry.

"Upon reflection of the deplorable shortages of manpower resources, the Committee hereby submit the following recommendations:

"1. Exempt those who possess scientific and technical abilities and knowledge from military services.

"2. Increase aeronautic courses in university curricula.

"3. Enforce special trainings for laborers in the aircraft industries.

"4. Take special supervision over plants with poor showings, and bolster efficiency in management.

"5. Increase the number of advisers for production and management techniques."

Our Navy Craft Sink 28 Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

morning of August 15 and late that night, obtaining the results announced in the Imperial Headquarters communique.

That a powerful enemy convoy should have effected a landing on Rendova Island on June 30, another on New Georgia and now the enemy are planning to advance toward Vella Lavella show the undisguised intention of the enemy to make an island-to-island offensive on Japan as part of a systematic general counter-offensive—a tendency which Japan can by no means hold lightly.

First Force Attacks

Early in the morning of August 15, the first attack force swooped down on an enemy convoy which was approaching the southern shore of Vella Lavella Island under the cover of 50 fighters directly overhead. In this action, the Japanese sank instantaneously one large-sized transport and set on fire three transports of large and medium sizes. In a dogfight with the enemy fighters, they shot down 13 planes.

The second attack force that was dispatched in the wake of the first bore down on the enemy convoy with a terrific impact and while crushing enemy resistance sank two large-sized transports and one landing boat and damaged one large-sized transport, one large-sized destroyer and one tugboat by scoring near-hits. Ten of the landing boats were subjected to machine-gun fire while 11 protecting fighters were shot down.

In the third attack, the Japanese airmen engaged enemy fighters while attacking the neighborhood of the American landing place. They scored a near-hit on an enemy cruiser in the waters near the spot and set on fire two enemy positions on land, besides shooting down four fighters.

Enemy Convoys Hit

The fourth attack party attacked enemy convoys on the sea 10 nautical miles south of Sinbo Island, situated south of Vella Lavella Island, and on the surface of the sea, 15 nautical miles southwest of Biloa Island, also south of Vella Lavella Island, and sank one large-sized destroyer and damaged another.

The four serial attacks were carried out early on the morning of August 15. At midnight on August 15, the detached attack party which had gone to attack the following convoy caught up with it on the sea 10 nautical miles east of Gatukai Island. It carried out extremely difficult night attacks with air torpedoes and sank instantly one large-sized cruiser, sank one large-sized transport and one light cruiser or large-sized destroyer. It also scored a hit with a torpedo on one cruiser and on one destroyer, and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy vessels.

The five serial attacks of our Navy wild eagles were all of them forced attacks carried out by reducing the fierce resistance of the enemy. Our losses were 17 planes, including those which crashed against enemy objectives and those which failed to return.

Prisoners' Names Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—The Japanese Government has submitted the names of 65 per cent of the anti-Axis war prisoners, the British Admiralty and Foreign Office concurrently announced today, says a report from London.

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NDONESIANS HAPPY; SEE BRIGHT FUTURE

pirit of Sacrifice Stressed In Editorial Appearing In Sumatra Sinbun

The victorious entry of the Japa-ese Forces into the countries of e Southern Regions has brought y and hope to the countless hi-erto suppressed peoples, declares e Kita Sumatra Sinbun of Medan its editorial of August 9.

Moreover, it has been proved that pan keeps her word in accordance ith the Indonesian axiom: "Debts ould be paid; promises kept," in artime as well as in peace.

As the United States, Britain and olland made false promises to their lonial subjects, the peoples of the uthern Regions have a still eater confidence in Japan's diplo-acy as a leader.

It means that Japan has achieved brilliant victory, not only in thea-s of war but also in the arena of plomacy. This fact is self-evident all who know the real situation. Japan's aim runs parallel to the sire of the peoples of the Southern gions for the achievement of ho-r and prosperity for the Asiatics, d she also has had similar experi-ces of disgrace and pressure at e hands of Anglo-Saxon imperial-s.

Despite Japan's freedom and her estige as a nation, she has had milar experiences because she be-ngs to the Asiatic race. In fact r feelings have been wounded even eper at the hands of the Anglo-xons.

From the foregoing can be drawn e following conclusion:

Trust in Japan means trust in e's own people, and trust in one's n people means trust in Japan, cause Japan is making a gigantic fort for co-prosperity in Greater st Asia, and to attain the honor Greater East Asia.

Such a great and noble ideal has t come about easily like the falling durians (a kind of tropical fruit, ge and thorny). It is also not e getting a stag tied to a tree.

Greater East Asia, Co-Prosperity d Honor are the results of outer d inner struggles, and of long ining. They are the fruits of uggles and sacrifices of people of positions and groups.

To some people the foregoing may indistinct or unclear, and they refore do not know what to do vards ideals of "Co-Prosperity," ommon Interest" and "Sacrifices." iat is the cause of this lack of derstanding?

Because they search for signific-e too far from their daily sur-nding.

They think only of the bravery of oes in theaters of war, who drop eir airplanes upon enemy battle-ps and who sacrifice their lives the welfare of Greater East Asia, a great victory.

Sacrifices are offered not only in eaters of war, but also behind the nt. Even at home there are often portunities to sacrifice.

Sacrifices are varied, sometimes big d sometimes small, but all sacri-es have one principle, i.e. forget-g oneself.

On duty, in daily work, in social , in all branches and at all times, can do something serviceable for common good.

At any place and at any time en a man does his duty, when he rks more than he need, that is en he sacrifices for the common erest, no matter whether he is a cher, a doctor, an employer, an ployee, a merchant, a chauffeur, overseer a farmer or a common vant.

All of us have one aim and one perience in common, not only at esent or in the past but also in the ure.

In view of this, the efforts and rifices of people of all groups and lks of life will not be wasted, no atter how small they are "Little by le will gradually make a hill."

EW WEAPON OF GERMANS EFFECTIVE ON EAST FRONT

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 16.—Germany's test weapon "Nebelwerfer" is play-g an important part in the defense ruggle along the Eastern front. ojectiles which are fired from six rrel mortars not only set up a okescreen but also act like frag-entation bombs and as mines. e wave of detonations caused by ncentrated salvos proved to be rticularly effective and destroyed life within the cone of disper-on. Even field positions and mbproof shelters were destroyed a result of the force of the high plosive shells.

Until recently the trajectories of e "Nebelwerfer" projectiles could sily be traced by the trail of oke which they left behind. In e course of the further develop-ent of this weapon by using means propelling which do not develop uch smoke, the trajectories of the issiles are noticeable as trail of d fire and thus obscure the actual nplacement of the mortar batter-s.

'MOTHER OF KUNSHAN'

Nisei Social Worker Named Matron of 'The Door of Hope'

By KAY OHARA

To leave far behind the comforts of home and the ties of friendship, to forget self, and to devote her life to the welfare of the helpless and destitute in a strange land, is the noble work which has been undertaken by a gentle Nisei girl from Los Angeles.

"What will you be when you grow up?" a family friend once asked of 5-year old Yasuko Kusumoto, and was astounded to hear from the childish lips the reply, "A social service worker."

"As far back as I can recall that was what I hoped to be," was Miss Kusumoto's explanation, as she busily prepared for her near departure for China.

Began in Seattle

"My father had always been interested in work of this kind. In his youth, before he went to America, he taught in the Hakuai-sha, an orphanage in Osaka. Before he was really settled down in the United States, I am told, he was already in search of unfortunate countrymen, especially small children, whom he could assist. I believe it was in Seattle that he began his first orphanage on a small scale.

"When the family moved to Los Angeles, which was about the time I was born, he founded the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California. He was still connected with this institution, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out."

The ambition to follow in her father's footsteps directed the little girl's studies through public school, on through high school and finally in college. At last the happy day arrived when school days were over, and she was old enough to join in the actual work. For one year after graduation from college she was the Matron of the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California, her father's efficient helper.

Then from far-off Shanghai came a very old friend of her father's, the Rev. Magojiro Furuya, on a lecture tour of the United States. In the course of his visit with the family, he broached the subject of opening an orphanage in Shanghai, to be sponsored by the Japanese in America.

"Father called me into his study," said Miss Kusumoto, "and in the brief space of 15 minutes it was arranged. It was impossible for father, with his asthma, to live in Shanghai, so I would go in his stead."

Arrived in 1939

The talk took place in March, and in May she bade family and friends farewell. In company with the Rev. Furuya she arrived in Shanghai in June 1939. Her first task was to find a suitable building, with ample grounds in which children could play. After looking at various sites, both in and outside the city, she finally decided on Kunshun on the outskirts of Shanghai. It was chosen not only for its beauty—it was a favorite summer resort—but because there things were cheaper than in the city. Her father had assured her that sufficient funds would be sent, but this all depended on the generosity of donators. Anything could happen, so she must spend carefully and sparingly.

Through introductions and the kind help of her father's old friends, she was able to get a 10 years' free lease on the remains of a mission school, together with the grounds in which it stood; "remains," because it had to be rebuilt. Construction was begun in October, and in January the two-storied building was completed.

It was named the Chunichi Children's Institute, and on February 1, 1940 it was formally opened. Work began on a cold, bleak day when a little girl of 12 was brought to her.

For Brighter China

Miss Yasuko Kusumoto (inset) is known among the Chinese of the Soochow district as "Mother of Kunshan" ever since she started an orphanage there three years ago. The photo shows some of the boys of the orphanage brought up by a Nisei girl who has dedicated her life for the betterment of China for the Chinese.

Gradually the number increased until by the end of that year 13 children of various ages were under her care. It was the original intention to limit the minimum and maximum ages to 6 months and 6 years respectively, but it was impossible to adhere strictly to the rule. One look at a helpless infant, or the sad eyes of a youngster, and rules had to be overlooked. For if they were turned away, who would look after them?

Became Own Head

Three months the orphanage stood as a branch activity of the Rev. Furuya's church, after which the Institute became a separate body in sole charge of Miss Kusumoto. The name also was changed to the Kunshun Chunichi Children's Institute. It was at this time that Mr. Kusumoto, desirous of seeing his daughter and the progress she was making, made the trip from America to China.

In recalling this visit, Miss Kusumoto said, "After concluding his visit with me, he left for Japan before returning to America. I so much wanted to accompany him and to see him off, but only the day before a day-old infant had been brought to me. I couldn't leave it, and I couldn't take it with me, so I had to bid good-bye to father in Shanghai. And now I am told that it was on account of this trip, to see me, which took place about a year before the outbreak of the War, that he is held under suspicion in America."

Through hot summers and cold winters she persevered, with the additional difficulty of language to overcome. For proper study she never had time, so little by little she learned through hearing them the difficult Chinese words.

The infants she herself washed, clothed and fed, and put to bed in her own room. Not until they were able to eat solid food were they turned over to assistant's hands. Her charges increased until a staff of ten were necessary—three Chinese teachers who came daily to teach, five women to wash, cook and clean, her Japanese girl-assistant and herself. The children thrived under the tender and watchful care. The small farm which they cultivated, and on which lived domestic animals and fowl of all kinds, kept the youngsters supplied with all the fresh and wholesome food they could tuck away. After the outbreak of the War, five cows which had formerly belonged to a missionary were given to the Institute. The surplus milk was sold, "So that the Institute should be as light a burden as possible to all the kind people who contributed toward its upkeep," said Miss Kusumoto.

In the three years that she was engaged in the work, records show that 100 children, of all ages up to 15 years, passed through her hands. As most of the children brought to the Institute were boys, at 15 they were launched upon the world after suitable vocations were found for them.

Returned to Chinese

On April 4 this year, exactly three years and two months after its establishment, the Institute and all the forty-seven little charges were placed in the care of the Chinese Relief Society, a 530-year old institution, in conformity with the Japanese Government's decision to return all foreign concessions to China.

For her singular efforts on behalf of China, on February 11 last year she was awarded the Tairiku Medal. Since 1940 this medal has been awarded each year on 'Kigensetsu'—February 11—by the Tairiku Shimpo, a Japanese-language daily in Shanghai, to the one who has done the most meritorious work for "The Betterment of China for the Chinese." A group of 12 men, including the Japanese Consul in Shanghai, the military authorities, university presidents and government officials, form the council which decides on the recipient. Of the four recipients to date, Miss Kusumoto has the distinction of being the only one of her sex.

"And now that my charges are taken care of, I am to be employed in a new field, new to me, that is," said Miss Kusumoto. "To explain, I must go into a little detail. With return of all things Chinese to China, the Japanese Government expressed the wish to be allowed to share in three undertakings, one of which is a refuge home in Shanghai for young girls, called 'The Door of Hope.' These girls are from all walks of life, and most of them have had a difficult time. It will be my duty to see to it that now they enjoy the brighter and kinder side of life. Besides their lessons they will be taught various handicrafts, and when they attain a marriageable age they will either be married, or launched upon a career, whichever they prefer. Half the expenses for their support we will try to raise through the sale of handicrafts, and the Japanese Government is kindly giving us the other half.

"It was for the purpose of visiting various similar homes over here that I made this trip to Japan. I have just received a telegram announcing my formal appointment as Matron, so I am rushing back to China. It is a great honor that I have been chosen by the Japanese Embassy to supervise this work. At present there are 370 girls in the Home.

"But first I will make a flying visit to the Institute to see the children. How I miss them!" she said with a sigh and a smile.

Tanks Play Leading Role in Battles Today Instead of Artillery as in Last War

BERLIN,—The difference between the present battles over materials and those of the 1st World War is stressed by war correspondent Hans Polga.

In the 1st World War an artillery barrage preceded an attack by infantry.' Today tanks start an attack after an artillery barrage Thus artillery and tanks are characteristic of present battles.

The correspondent continues: "While in numerous big battles in the east Soviet infantry used to attack in endless waves until it broke down before German machine-gun fire, the Soviets are now employing in the battle of Orel new variable tactics, using large masses of tanks along with infantry. The battle of Orel is a gigantic battle of material. Yet it differs considerably from battles of material in the 1st World War.

"The front of 2,000 kilometers, which is merely part of the entire German front, does not allow of a deeply-echeloned defensive system. Every man counts, and especially during the night a soldier is left to his own resources. Tanks and other new weapons cannot be everywhere at the same time, and mine barrages or wire entanglements are no hindrance to Soviet steel monsters. Therefore in almost every report on quick enemy attack, the remark is made of a German counter-thrust.

"It is a mobile battle of material. It means that soldiers in the first line of the front must let tanks roll over them. This is the hardest test for fighters in this war. Tanks not only roll over trenches and dugouts, but try to crush all those who hope to find protection there. Tanks are followed by Soviet infantry, which must be repulsed by German grenadiers, offer they just get over the first onslaught. Thus it sometimes happens that German soldiers have the enemy in the rear and, in addition have to withstand the fire of their own artillery and anti-tank guns, which must destroy the enemy tanks which had broken through the German lines. In this chaos German soldiers gain their victories over enemy tanks."

WAR ECONOMIC TASK OF REICH ENORMOUS

Experts Solve Many Problems Immediately Behind Fighting Lines on East Front

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 16.—The tasks, problems and difficulties of the German war economy in the areas immediately behind the Eastern Front are dealt with in Monday's issue of the Voelkischer Beobachter under the title "War Economy between the Dniester and the Front" by war correspondent Dr. Wilhelm Jungermann.

The war economic work immediately behind the front, Dr. Jungermann relates, consists to a great extent in effecting improvisations. Working in cooperation with the military troops toward this end are mobile commandos of the army economic experts who solve all problems and difficulties arising from the military situation.

The article in the Voelkischer Beobachter follows:

The work of the war economic organization immediately behind the front in the East embodies to a great extent economic improvisations, which are constantly beset with new problems arising from the military situation as it exists from day to day. Among the tasks of this organization, is the rescuing of livestock, grain supplies, skilled workmen and transportable machines with the help of the native population from the hands of the advancing Soviets and the destruction of all supplies, machines and industrial facilities which are not transportable.

In cooperation with the military troops mobile commandos of the army economic experts solve all problems and difficulties arising from the military situation. In a newly conquered area the first task of these commandos is to take inventory of all supplies, industrial facilities etc. at hand as well as to take census of and recruit all available workmen amongst the local population.

They likewise prevent the native population from plundering property, livestock, supplies etc. abandoned by the retreating enemy. The economic commandos must see to it that the requirements of the fighting troops are taken care of as far as possible from the local supplies at hand. Industrial and other economic facilities and installations which have been abandoned by the enemy or have been destroyed before his retreat must be put into working order again. All factories and mills engaged in food production must be repaired at least temporarily and set going again.

The next important thing is the repair of all power plants and waterworks etc. in the areas in question and exploiting them for war economic purpose. These commandos, however, represent only a small mobile part of the war economic organization behind the fighting front. The work of the entire war economic organization also covers the inspection of all newly acquired areas and territories prior to their exploitation and after.

Agricultural experts travel from the wooded districts in the North, to the Azov Sea examining the fields and crops while mining engineers and industrial experts inspect mines and factories of the entire Donetz Basin. All available power, natural resources and finished supplies of these areas are harnessed to the German war effort.

Fujihara Makes Report

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara, who has recently completed his inspection of industrial plants in the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts, has submitted a detailed report of his mission to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojjo.

God, Things Godly Revered By Men of Imperial Forces

Heroic Operations Like Those of Special Submarine Flotillas Undertaken Because of Firm Belief They Were Divinity's Cause

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

The Senjinkun, the field code of the Imperial Forces instructs the Japanese servicemen:

"God stands over us and omniscient. Purifying one's body and soul, one must needs be sincerely reverent and constantly patriotic and faithful to his parents and forefathers, must take care lest he betray the godly protection granted him."

Thus the Senjinkun emphasizes the fundamental principle of humanity that God is constantly beside us, looking into our innermost feelings and passing immediate judgment on our every conduct. And that is why the men of the Imperial Forces are careful of their conduct even where they are not visible by others as in the case of the aviator who commits "jibaku." And that is why the men of the special submarine flotillas which achieved such brilliant victories at Pearl Harbor, Diego Suarez and Sydney are said to have changed their underclothings for brand new ones when they finally started out on their expeditions from which they little expected to return alive. For it was to vindicate what they firmly believed to be the cause of God and not for any outward show that those men undertook their heroic operations. It mattered little whether no one saw their clean underclothings. What mattered was that they themselves should be clean in body and soul when they fulfilled their last duty to God on earth.

Now, it is not within the range of my ability, to make a comparative study of the conception of God of the Imperial Forces and the conception of God of those religions such as Christianity and Buddhism. But I should like to take the liberty to point out that the Imperial conception of God is an active, living one which permits the men of the Imperial Forces constantly to maintain a spiritual communion with God and constantly to express that high standard of divinity to which humanity can reach if it only tries hard enough.

I do not speak here of anything like the mystical cults of those fanatical beliefs which have led men from time to time to venture on irrational and destructive activities as the Boxers did in China at the time of the Boxer Rebellion.

A correspondent recently reports from the South that a pilot of a bomber of the Imperial Air Force going out on a bombing expedition against the American military positions on Rendova Island, carried a wooden urn encased in the traditional white cloth, holding the cremated remains of a comrade who had been killed on a previous raid to Rendova. This urn, the correspondent reports, the pilot solemnly carried with him with a cloth band hanging from his neck. This pilot thus went together with the spirit of his fallen comrade on this particular raid, and the Americans, you may be sure, felt the full impact of the vigor and gallantry of the two.

Thus we see, in short, that the concrete expression of the faith of the Imperial Forces in God is not to be found in irrational and savage outbursts, like the decorating of the skulls of enemy dead on tanks as the troops of a certain country are said to have done and gloated over recently at the Southern Front. The concrete expression, we see, is found in actions which make the men appear as if they themselves were already gods who have transgressed the mortal limits of humanity.

RUMANIAN NAVY ACTIVE

Carries Out 900 Operations to Bolster Defenses

Special to the Nippon Times

BUCHAREST, August 16.—Since the beginning of this war the Rumanian Navy has carried out about 900 operations in safeguarding and mining the waters of the Black Sea.

During about 25,000 sailing miles and despite all enemy resistance the Rumanian vessels have escorted about 1,400 transports with a loading capacity of about 190,000 railway trucks along a route of about 242,000 miles.

Malai Visitors Busy

The inspection parties from Malai and Sumatra on Tuesday visited the Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Naval Museum and other institutions.

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KARUIZAWA TENNIS TOURNEY UNDER WAY

32 Enter Men's Championship Singles; Nippon Times To Present Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 16.—The annual Karuizawa tennis tournament, one of the foremost activities of the summer resort, held under the auspices of the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, will start Tuesday, at 9 a.m. for a period of one week, at the public tennis court.

The tournament committee this year will consist of Fumio Yamada, Shinkichi Nishikawa, Hyotaro Satoh, ex-Davis Cup champion, and Masakiyo Okamoto.

Entries were closed on August 13, and the final counting showed that there is a fine list of contestants compared to tournaments of past years. Moreover, this year's list includes a number of excellent players, including winners and runners-up in the tournaments of past years.

It was revealed that 32 persons are entered for the men's Championship singles; 18 teams for the men's championship doubles; 19 for the women's championship singles; 11 teams for the women's championship doubles, and 19 teams in the mixed championship doubles in addition to 10 who are entered in the B class singles.

The Nippon Times will present this year three prizes, for both winners of the men's championship singles and the men's championship doubles, the two leading events of the tournament.

The drawing was made on August 14 by the Tennis Tournament Committee, and the pairings for the various events of the tournament are as follows:

Men's Singles Championship

In the first round: Sumi vs Ishikawa, Uru vs. Oda, Schuette vs. Yasuda, Kotake vs. Tamai, T. Okazaki vs. Karnasta, Fukui vs. Soff, Harada vs. Tsuyuki, Yamaguchi vs. S. Nakamura, Kataoka vs. Mitamura, Asabuki vs. Viscount Ishikawa, Yoshida vs. Kubo, S. Sumiya vs. S. Okazaki, Kamisawa vs. Boontom, T. Sumiya vs Nishikawa, Neurath vs. Sato, Ishimura vs. Uhara.

Men's Doubles Championship

In the first round: Nishio-Sumiya vs. Schutte-Neurath, Kataoka-Harada vs. Sumiya-Kikuchi. In the second round: Okazaki Brothers vs. Kotake-Takeda, Yasuda-Yoshiwara vs. Uru-Yoshida, Ishikawa-Sato vs. P. Karnasta-Boontom, Yamaguchi-Yamaguchi vs. winner of Nishio-Sumiya vs. Schutte-Neurath, Nakamura-Mori vs. winner of Kataoka-Harada vs. Sumiya-Kikuchi, Soff-Kamisawa vs. Ishikawa-Sumi, Oda-Kubo vs. Nishikawa-Asabuki, Phimol-Venate vs. Tamai.

Women's Singles Championship

In the first round: Miss Sakata vs. Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Nishikawa vs. Miss Ishigaki, Mrs. Kimura vs. Mrs. Schillig. In the second round; Miss Miyagi vs. Mrs. Ogura, Miss Arakawa vs. Miss Gallois, Miss Weed vs. Mrs. Deppe, Mrs. Sahi vs. winner of Miss Sakata vs. Mrs. Lord, Miss Lord vs. Mrs. Kochi, Mrs Kiewnich vs. Miss Yamamoto, Miss Toda vs. Mrs. Tanaka.

Women's Doubles Championship

In the first round: Mrs. Kochi-Mrs. Kimura vs. Mrs. Schilling-Mrs. Schillig-Mrs. Deppe, Mrs. Tanaka-Miss Asabuki vs. Miss Callois-Miss Lord, Mrs. Kiewnich-Mrs. Schnider vs. Miss Arakawa-Mrs. Okura. In the second round: Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo vs. Miss Weed-Miss Toda, Mrs. Baistrocchi-Kaemmerer vs. winner of Mrs. Kochi-Mrs. Kimura vs. Mrs. Schillig-Mrs. Deppe, Miss Sakata-Miss Ishigaki vs. Mrs. Lord-Mrs. Nishikawa.

Mixed Doubles Championship

In the first round: Miss Sakata-Fukui vs. Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka, Miss Kondo-Kamisawa vs. Mrs. Okura-Uru, Miss Yamamoto-Harada vs. Mrs. Schillig-Soff. In the second round: Miss Asabuki-Uhara vs. Miss Lord-Modini, Miss Weed-P. Kanasta vs. Mrs. Deppe-Neurath, Mrs. Schmidt-Schutte vs. Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, Mrs. Kochi-Okazaki vs. winner of Miss Sakata-Fukui vs. Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka, Miss Arakawa-Arakawa vs. Mrs. Lord-Nakamura, Mrs. Kiewnich-Mori vs. Mrs. Kaemmerer-Rivoalen, Miss Toda-Sumi vs. Miss Miyagi-Tamai.

B Class Singles

In the first round: Kikuchi vs. K. Yamaguchi, Fujino vs. Amakata, Takeda vs. Yoshiwara. In the second round: Burmester vs. Phairochana, Shimazu vs. Okazaki, Mondini vs. Murayama, Morioka vs. winner of Kikuchi vs. K. Yamaguchi, Kodera vs. Mori, Nishio vs. Phimol, Yamamoto vs. Kobayashi.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

NEW MALAI HIGHWAY ALMOST COMPLETED

Links States on East Coast Starting at Kota Bharu And Entering Shonan

Syonan Sinbun

KOTA BAHRU.—Work on a great trunk road connecting the various States on the east coast of Malai's back-door under the Japanese Military Administration is rapidly nearing completion.

This main artery of east coast Malai, which is expected to be completed within the year, begins from Kota Bharu in Kelantan State and passes through Kuala Trengganu, in Trengganu State, and hugging the coast along Dungun and Kemaman enters Pahang State connecting the important points of Kuantan and Pekan and thence to Endau a distance of 326 miles.

After plans for this great trunk road were completed early this year, the States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang zealously worked for the completion of the plans and the first 10 days of May saw the completion of a basic 12-foot road between Kuantan nad Kemaman.

The authorities of each State are further expected to increase the width of roads of 24 feet while work is progressing on bridges spanning Trengganu, Dungun and Pahang rivers.

This great trunk road will meet the Johore-Mersing road at Endau to pass into Shonan via the Johore Causeway. Upon the completion of this road it will be possible to cut down the time to travel 416 miles from Kota Bharu to Shonan to two days and this main artery of the east coast will contribute much to industrial and economic development.

Join Police Corps

TAIPING.—Another batch of Taiping Chinese youths numbering 40 left recently to join the Special Police Corps in Ipoh. Some of the youths were drawn from the Taiping Chinese Peace Preservation Corps which has been doing excellent work in helping to maintain peace and order here.

At the send-off party, the President of the Taiping Oversea Chinese Association exhorted the youths to carry out their duties faithfully and diligently.

CHIANG'S PAPER HITS INTERNAL DISORDER

Charges Worst Offenders Are Millionaires, High Officials—Morale Inferior

Shanghai Times

The stringent economic conditions in Chungking-controlled areas were again the subject of comment by the Sao Tang Pao, when it editorially charged merchants and high-ranking officials with corruption that is jeopardizing Chungking's fighting arm, according to information from Kweilin recently.

Although the Government is reportedly considering counter-measures, the journal said, an ideal solution to the problem is impossible if it intends to rely solely on the national treasury, which is already seriously overburdened with expenditure.

The paper opposed the plan to increase soldiers' pay by $2, declaring that the total outlay would be a great strain on the treasury, yet would not help the individual soldier much. The journal pointed out that it would hardly pay for a single rikisha ride. Emergency measures must be adopted to meet an emergency situation, the paper stressed.

Commenting on a recent report by Shao Li-Tzu, Chungking Ambassador to Moscow, in which he revealed that Soviet troops are being assured of adequate supplies, the journal charged that the fact that the Chungking masses are enjoying better living than the frontline soldiers is a clear proof of the people's inferior morale and spirit. The worst offenders, the paper pointed out, are millionaires, high-ranking officials and well-to-do merchants.

The newspaper admitted that Chungking people have become extremely selfish and avaricious ever since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Warning the people that the front lines cannot continue to be neglected and inadequately supplied with munitions, the Sao Tang Pao concluded by asserting that the squandering of wealth must be strictly prohibited, or further taxes will have to be levied in order to meet the situation.

Ace Japanese Director and Staff Tour China Front for War Picture

Mizoguchi to Direct Film Depicting Epic Battles of Japanese and Chinese Soldiers Fighting Side By Side to Rebuild New Asia

Shanghai Times

The rumbling belch of heavy artillery . . . the monotonous cackle of machine-guns . . . the intermittent splatter and skirl of rifle fire, which echo the epic battles of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, will soon be immortalized on film, it was revealed in an interview given by Kenji Mizoguchi, ace Japanese director, who is now in Shanghai with his staff on a one-month tour of inspection of the numerous battlefields.

This picture, which is aimed at forging closer Sino-Japanese friendship, has been jointly planned by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. The filming is to be made jointly by the China Film Corporation and the Shochiku Film Company.

The life or death theme, Mr. Mizoguchi said, would be greatly stressed in the picture, and would be brought out as realistically as possible. There will be action shots of Japanese troops "going over the top" shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of the National Government army, both ready to share their common destiny in the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Sharing Life And Death

This conception of Japanese and Chinese soldiers sharing death as they shared life, with the grim fortitude of hardened campaigners, will be injected into the film in the same spirit as it was expressed last year by Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, former chief of staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in his commemorative speech to the Imperial Forces in China on the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

To eliminate artificiality and technical errors, Mr. Mizoguchi and his staff of five, comprising two script writers, a plot writer, an organizer and an assistant director, decided to make this survey of the various battlefronts in China, including several active war zones situated on the frontlines. The data accumulated from this inspection will be utilized to fabricate the plot and add color and realism to the dramatic scenes.

The planning of the scenario, Mr. Mizoguchi pointed out, is to be meticulously constructed and, therefore, it would take considerable time. Its structure is to be derived from a book written on the campaign by three Japanese authors, and the actual filming of the picture is expected to take over six months to complete.

Chinese Actress

To bring direct emphasis on the common cause of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, Mr. Mizoguchi hopes to contract Miss Violet Koo for a feminine part in the film. Miss Koo, in the opinion of the Japanese director, is the most Oriental of all Chinese actresses. Other roles will be filled in by leading stars of the Shochiku Studio, who will cross over to China from Japan for the filming, though the actual cast has not been selected yet.

Mr. Mizoguchi also said that he hoped the advent of Japanese stars to China would result in closer intercourse between Japanese and Chinese film companies, and that Chinese directors and screen stars would emulate the example set by Japanese screen and film personnel, and visit Japan to gain first-hand knowledge of its people, their ways, and the natural beauties of the land.

The undercurrent that will flow right through the picture, will serve to strengthen the impression that is contained in the contents of Lieutenant-General Kawabe's message, which stresses that the Japanese Armed Forces fighting in China are not there to eradicate Anglo-American domination and then fill in the vacancy themselves, initiating another tyrannical rule, but rather to efface foreign domination from China and help the nation to assume its role in Greater East Asia.

In the attainment of their common goal, China must do her part, and supplement her vast manpower and natural resources to the fighting forces of Japan, which are seeking closer understanding with the Chinese people to instil in them the sacred cause of the war of Greater East Asia.

PAO CHIA CORPS FETE DAY OF FOUNDATION

2nd Anniversary of Organization That Stamped Out Crime In Shanghai Celebrated

Shanghai Times

The organization that gave the local police an added impetus to stamp out crime and bring about order and law in the city, the Pao Chia Corps in Hongkong, marked the second anniversary of its inception in a colorful parade through the Hongkew District recently after the conclusion of a ceremonious rally held at Hongkew Park.

It was through the efforts of these pioneers of Pao Chia work in this city that the organization grew to its present tremendous strength, which boasts of no fewer than a million members. The Pao Chia Corps apart from helping the police in its war against crime and disorder, contributed much of its time in educating the Chinese masses in their obligations to China and pointing out the best means of aiding their government.

Education and physical work of a varied nature was carried out by the corps, which from a humble beginning and against the many odds placed against it in the form of criticism, bravely fought its way out to become a recognized weapon of law and order.

The successes achieved by the Pao Chia will be very much in the limelight today, as a jubilant corps proud of its work and strong in its attitude toward keeping good order in the city.

The Pao Chia now looks back on the hardships which had faced it during its infancy, and it will be with confidence that the Corps looks forward to a healthy and long existence, which, although it promises more work, has made the residents of Shanghai realize that there is more than one organization which is ever looking after the interests of the city.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS TO BECOME AIRMEN

Collegians of Tung Wen University File Applications With Japanese Navy

Shanghai Times

Twenty-four students of the third class of Tung Wen University, who are scheduled to graduate in September of this year, have applied to serve in the Imperial Naval Air Force.

While the actual number of applications would appear to be rather small, it represents almost 25 per cent of the total of 110 who are to graduate this autumn, indicating that the enthusiasm of students attending the highest Japanese educational institution on the Continent is in no way inferior to that of university students in Japan Proper.

Sun's Letter Exhibited

Attached with a price tag reading $100,000, a letter written and autographed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the center of attraction at the charitable books and painting exhibition which was recently held on the fourth floor of the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, 12 The Bund.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Shun Pao and all proceeds from the sale of the exhibits went to the North China Famine Relief Fund.

Comprising more than 600 valuable items, classified into paintings books, stone rubbings and curios, a large sum of money was to be raised at the exhibition for the benefit of the North China famine victims.

Included among other exhibits of interest were a beautiful screen inscribed by President Wang Ching wei, a water-color painting by the well-known modern Chinese artist Liu Hai-li, and scrolls by Tan Yen Kai, Kang Yu Wei and other celebrated Chinese scholars.

'Opium War' Praised

In recognition of the great publicity value of the release, the Ministry of Publicity has issued an order for the commendation of the China Film Corporation's epic production, "The Opium War."

The story of the well-known movie picture is based on the life of Lin Tse-Hsi, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and has the effect of awakening the Chinese people to the British intrigues in forcing opium upon China.

Costing more then a million dollars, the film was a gigantic success and had a long and successful run in the local theatres.

Minister Chow Donates

With $200,000 donated by Finance Minister Chow Fu-Hai, the Shun Pao's scholarship fund for the next semester has now passed the million-dollar mark. The exact amount is given as $1,148,908.

One of the foremost officials in the National Government today, Minister Chow is said to have always had the deepest sympathy for poverty-stricken students, having been one himself while studying in Japan.

The privations experienced by the Minister during his school days were related in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Ancient and Modern Fortnightly. This article, which gave a vivid description of the penniless plight of Mr. Chow in a foreign land, attracted widespread interest among the Chinese public.

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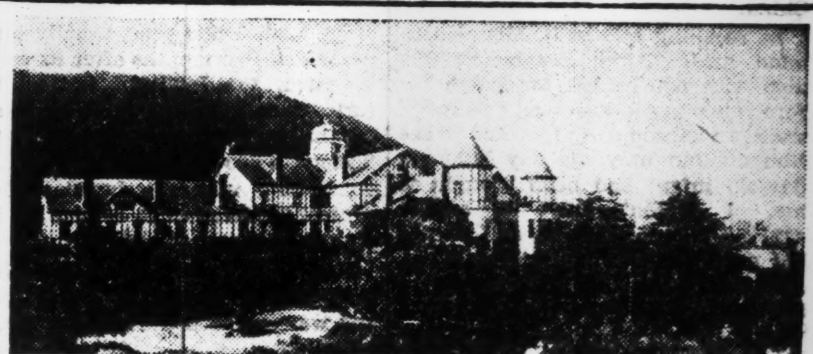

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JAPAN AND T'ANG CHINA

Japan, in the seventh century, turned to the civilization of China for inspiration and improvement in much the same way that she focused her attentions on the Western culture in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The reader must not, however, draw the conclusion that Japan, because she has been so willing a student in both cases, is a wholesale imitator of foreign civilizations. Too often has Japan's eagerness and desire for learning been interpreted as indications of a wholesale, unconsidered acceptance of a different and, from her eyes, a superior culture. A splendid example of the fallacy of such an assumption will be brought out in the discussion of the Great Reform of 645 A.D. in which the reader will discover that although the Chinese organization of the state was adopted, the Japanese theory of imperial sovereignty was very definitely retained.

First, a brief description will be given of the great China in the T'ang period and will follow with the contributions of that China (then known as T'ang China) to her neighbor.

China Under T'ang

Adjectives fail historians when they attempt to describe the glorious period enjoyed by China under the sway of the T'ang dynasty.

As is well known, the Chinese empire until the formation of the Republic in 1912 was ruled by successive dynasties. The T'ang dynasty ranks as one of the seven foremost dynasties in the history of the empire, an empire which had its beginning at about the year 1150 B.C. Students of Chinese history are quite agreed on the point that a marked peculiarity is detectable in the succession of dynasties. In the history of each of the ruling houses there is a period of rapid incline until the height is reached; then there is a gradual decline until a nucleus of the succeeding dynasty is able to overthrow the decadent rule.

The T'ang dynasty has the distinction of having maintained the longest reign realized by a dynasty until that time. The distinction other than being the first dynasty to achieve such a record lies in the fact that for a ruling house to hold sway for some 300 years reflects a strong and intelligent reign.

A short survey of the T'ang period is necessary in order to comprehend its tremendous influence on the Japanese. Historians agree that the period of T'ang rule in China was glorious and splendid. During this time, China was the most powerful, the most enlightened, most progressive, best-governed empire on the face of the globe.

Called Golden Age

The "Augustan Age," the "Golden Age" are other names by which the T'ang era is known.

In the year 618 A.D., Li Yuan, the prince of T'ang, established a dynasty of that name after a successful rebellion against the Sui House. Yuan's success, however, was due largely to the vigorous and intelligent efforts of his young son, Li Shih-Min, who is better known as Tai Tsung, the greatest monarch the Middle Kingdom has seen—a monarch who both reigned and ruled.

The T'ang dynasty owes much of its fame, if not all, to their two great rulers—Tai Tsung, the son of the founder of the dynasty, and Ming Huang, who came to the T'ang throne in 712. For the consolidation and improvement of the government of China, Tai Tsung is commended, and for the great flowering of cultural China, Ming Huang is noted.

In brief, Tai Tsung was responsible for the codification of laws, the method of appointment of officials from the capital (which pointed toward a central system of government), and the organization of the famous mandarin system of choosing civil officers. The thirteen canons of Confucius were accepted as texts and a long list of commentaries was added. The virtue of the examination system is found in the fact that the Chinese aristocracy was an intellectual one, as opposed to the aristocracy of heredity.

Tsai Tsung in several other ways gave manifestation of an enlightened monarch. He was an advocate of freedom of religion and is reputed to have said: "Truth does not always wear the same name and holiness is not always confined to one organization." Commercially, Tai Tsung had friendly relations with the Arabs. He made possible the political condition of security and peace which fostered the cultural glories of a latter generation.

Under Ming Huang, who was the patron of literature and art, the T'ang is described as having experienced a burst of cultural achievement.

Education received impetus with the founding of the Hanlin Yuan or Academy, to which membership, in later years, was one of the most highly praised literary honors. Its chief function in T'ang days was to advise the emperor on matters of language and literature.

Ming Huang encouraged music, also founding a school for that branch of art. His court was a brilliant array of scholars, poets, and painters. Poetry is said to have reached perfection under the T'ang. Some 48,900 poems are included in an anthology entiled "The Complete Collection of the Poetry of the T'ang Period."

Go-Doshi is the Japanese name for the most important painter of the period. His art is said to compare with that of Phidias and Michaelangelo. The invention of printing was another of the notable achievements of this period, the first printed book being a religious one, the Diamond Sutra.

But in this brilliant reign of Ming Huang was also laid the beginnings of disintegration, which was to bring on the gradual downfall of the house of T'ang.

Japan and T'ang China

Let us now recall the friendly relations that existed between Japan and China during the latter's great Tang days. A summary of pre-T'ang intercourse between the two countries is necessary to begin the picture.

Most of the pre-T'ang contacts were made through the medium of a third country, Chosen. Historical researchers have proof which establishes the fact that the cultural influence of China in Chosen started at about the year 100 B.C. However, since the discovery of Han coins of 300 B.C. in Japan, there is reason to believe that Chinese culture had invaded Chosen even at that early date.

There is a record of a Japanese embassy being received at the Han capital in the year 57 A.D. Also from the beginning of the Christian era there was a constant flow of immigration into Japan from Chosen. Many Chinese scholars came and commanded respect among the nobles of Yamato. One great name is outstanding among these—that of the scholar Wani, who in 405 A.D. came from Chosen to Japan.

In general, intercourse between the fourth century and the time of the reign of the Shotoku Taishi in 645 was very slight inasmuch as the Chinese-Chosenese troubles presented a physical barrier to travelers, However, records show that in 540 there were 7,053 Chinese households in Japan.

Under the Sui dynasty in China (589-618), China received one of the first Japanese students sent especially for the purpose of gleaning knowledge from that country. Ono-no-Imoki was the name of the adventurous student. His mission was successful, returning not only with eight Chinese students, but with Chinese books as well.

By the time of the rise and establishment of the Tang, therefore, the idea of sending imperial envoys to the Middle Kingdom was not exactly new.

However, mission-sending became more numerous in the period of the T'ang, the idea being furthered by statements of this nature by scholars in the Japanese court: "The land of the Great T'ang is a wonderful country, whose laws are complete and fixed. Constant communication should be kept up with it."

Traveling in the seventh century was not the luxury that we enjoy today. In most cases, envoys left on their trips with no hope for returning. Hardly an embassy, numbering usually from 100 to 200 members, reached Chinese shores without some mishap or another. Storms were frequent and the ships were frail. Usually, a few died before reaching the land of their destinations.

On the other hand, a successful trip to China and back meant a high government office and much honor. The mere fact that so many students did go to China in spite of the hazards of the journey shows the tremendous desire of the Japanese to study the culture of the T'ang.

The following description is of Chang'an, the capital city of the T'ang: "Along the streets of Chang'an there passed in those days Buddhist monks from India, envoys from Samarkand, Persia, Annam, Tonkin, Constantinople, Siberia, and students from Japan. The Japanese looked on with tireless curiosity and patient attention to observe and report on every aspect of Chinese life."

But to imagine that the Japanese students accepted without discrimination the entire culture of the T'ang is a great error, for there is always a hard, non-absorbed core of individual character, which resists and in turn works upon the invading influence.

It must be remembered that for the Japanese population in general the knowledge of China was obtained only after it had passed through several stages or tellings and that therefore it was a bit diluted in the transit.

Naturally, the artistic development of Japan was rapid, the political and social slow, because the consolation of philosophy is more welcome than its discipline

However, by the beginning of the seventh century, Japan was ready to accept some of China's political theories, for in 645, Japan's Great Reform was announced and thrust upon the people. When it was noticed that China had codified her existing laws on government, the same desire arose in Japan.

The Chinese organization of society was also acquired, thus: the Shi (warriors) were the highest in rank and spent their time studying books and the art of warfare; the No (farmers) were the tillers of the soil; the Ko (artisans) made and designed utensils; and the Sho (merchants), the lowest on the scale, sold goods.

These were the main contributions of China to Japan in the Great Reform. Some minor institutions were the system of the year-period, rules of court etiquette, the political interpretation of natural phenomena, the imperial pardon and reprieve, and the building of roads, the establishing of a capital, and the sending of embassies.

Later, toward the end of the seventh century and during the eighth, the Taiho Code was written, which was the codification of the principles of the Great Reform. The basic principle of the Code was that the people at large, without regard to rank or prejudice, owed an equal duty to the state.

Another period in which the T'ang culture made valuable contributions to Japan, this time mostly in the cultural field, was during the brilliant Nara period.

As was mentioned before, provisions for the construction of a permanent capital were made under the Great Reform, but it was not until 710 that the actual construction was begun. Hitherto, the capital of Japan had shifted with each succession of emperors, but the advisability of having a permanent capital was considered after the Japanese had seen the marvelous T'ang capital of Hsian.

Thus Nara, the reproduction of the Chinese Hsian, was destined to remain the capital of Japan for the ensuing 75 years, not only as a capital but as the center of learning and culture. The present Nara has been reduced to but one-tenth the size of the original glorious city and the only vestiges of that great period are found in the marvelous collection in the Shoso-in, an old store-house, which contains specimens of all the articles that were in daily use by sovereigns of the Nara period.

Buddhism was responsible for much of the Nara culture. With renewed Japanese interest and study in this foreign religion, the Chinese language was gradually incorporated into the Japanese. Calligraphy was not only a means to an end but an art in itself. The Nara aristocracy took special delight in the study of the Chinese language and literature.

Now we come to the contributions of Kibi-no-Mabi. Many scholars made the trip to China and back but none made as valuable contributions as Kibi-no-Mabi, who went over in 717 and returned in 735. So valuable was he that he was made viceroy of Kyushu upon his return and was later made Minister of the Right. Among the things he brought back were the game of Go (Japanese checkers), the knowledge of embroidery, and the biwa, a four-stringed lute. He is honored as the inventor of the simple Japanese alphabet, the kata-kana.

With the beginning of the Heian or Kyoto epoch in Japan in the early ninth century, the decline of the T'ang was quite marked, and aside from the use of the T'ang capital as the model for the building of Kyoto city, no outstanding contributions were received.

At the end of the ninth century, the T'ang dynasty had fallen into disorder. In 838 the last of the embassies was sent. In thus cutting herself off from all diplomatic relations with China it is not probable that Japan lost very much, for during the ensuing centuries the state of China was on the whole deplorable. China in the ninth century had little to teach Japan in matters of either material or moral civilization.

DECOUX AT PNOMPENH

Dines With Native King; Sees Industrial Plants

Domei

SAIGON, August 16.—Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China who came back to Saigon from Dalat on August 13 went to Pnompenh for rest and inspection.

His visit to Pnompenh at a time when he is paying much of his attention to closer friendship with native kings of various states in French Indo-China is given unusual interest.

Governor-General Decoux made his close inspection with the King of Cambodia over industrial plants on August 14. Both dined together the same night. It is remembered that Governor-General Decoux has only recently been given the title of the Duke of Annam.

South Africans Starving

STOCKHOLM.—Natives in the Union of South Africa are actually starving because the government is not supplying them with sufficient food, declares the current issue of the monthly South African Outlook, according to reports from Capetown.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 6)

upon the one "big idea" that headhunting is the most honorable human vocation on earth below.

Masashige Restored to Honor

The three legacies of Dai Nihonshi, if carefully considered, will be found to have justified all the labors and expenses, hazards, even dangers entailed in their production. They have served as no other factors have served in consolidating the rock on which the peerless polity of Japanese Empire rests.

One of the most notable effects wrought by the third "feature" of Mito History was the deification of the loyal warriors who had fought for the Southern Dynasty—men like Kusunokis, Nittas, Kikuchis—as perfect mirrors of loyalty. All through the middle ages during which the northern dynasty had been considered legitimate Kusunoki Masashige, incredible as it may seem to the present-day people, was numbered among "Imperial enemies," or "national traitors." It was only in the 2nd year of Eiroku (1559), at the petition of one Kusunoki Masatora, a descendant of the loyal Nanko, that the unspeakable stigma of "disloyalty" was barely removed from Masashige's name. This did not mean, however, that Masashige had changed all at once from being a disloyal subject into a loyal hero. Many more years had to pass during which the searching light of historical learning was growing ever brighter, before Masashige was universally acclaimed the greatest on the rolls of Japan's loyal subjects. For many a long day, previous to Mitsukuni's authoritative pronouncement and his erection of the famous tomb of Nanko at Minatogawa, Masashige's reputation had remained at the best only as a brave warrior or a skilful military strategist.

How Books Were Read

Another thing which may seem puzzling is about the great influence which Dai Nihon-shi is believed to have exerted on the minds of Yedo people, considering that the whole of the volumes had not been published till after the middle of Meiji era and that even those earlier volumes, finished in Mitsukuni's days, could not have been read except by a select few. We must discard for a moment our customary idea of our attitude toward books and reading.

In the old days reading was not so cheap or universal a custom as it is now, and the attitude of students toward books was very serious indeed. Every classical or standard work was a veritable symbol of wisdom, not to be lightly handled. A scholar engaged in writing a book made nothing of devoting the best part of his life—even his entire lifetime to it. Take, for example, Mitsukuni's Reigi Ruiten, already referred to, which, though it was finished in 1686 after nearly 20 years' work, was not published in the modern sense of the word till many years after he was dead. All this may seem a tardy way of going about the publishing business to us who are accustomed to think that a few years should suffice in which to write a fair-sized book and to publish and circulate it through the whole nation and even to be recompensed for it in money and reputation.

Nihon Gaishi

How could Dai Nihon-shi, a mighty work as it is, thrill and inspire so many people even before it was published? The work of the Shoko-kan scholars had been for many years a famous fact which any scholar at all worthy of the name knew but too well. Consequently there was among the scholars scattered all over the land a very keen desire to peruse it. Where the wish was so strong and universal there was a way of satisfying it. Through borrowing of manuscript copies, of which there were a good many in circulation, many an eager student must have read the inspiring pages, or at any rate, the more important portions of the book. There were hundreds of scholars and their assistants directly or indirectly connected with the Shoko-kan; and there was also a fairly large class of educated men who made it their occupation to copy books.

One such was the father of Rai Sanyo, the author of Nihon Gaishi, the best seller of the latter Yedo period in historical lines. We all know how Sanyo's Nihon Gaishi has been inspired by the loyalist principles of Mito History, and the cause is not far to seek. The influence of Mito History, we are told, was instilled into his keen receptive brains while he was as yet a little boy. Many a night his father and mother had pored over the contents of Dai Nihon-shi, which his father passed days, months and years in copying, so that the infant Sanyo, it may be said, had sucked Mito Learning from his mother's lips together with the milk he drew from her breast. Thus a few great books may serve as good a purpose in an age of keen intellectual thirst as a multitude of books do in an era of great printing machines and mass production in which reading is often treated as a means to beguile an impracticable hour or two.

(To Be Continued)

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

After the dull summer stage activities, leading theaters in the metropolis will usher in the brisk autumn-winter season with the advent of September when various attractive performances are contemplated. At the Kabukiza, all legitimate members of the Nakamura family headed by Kichiyemon will appear in two performances. The matinee program consists of three plays and one dance. The curtain raiser is a new drama by Sanichi Iwaya entitled "Mother of the Sato Brothers." Next comes the popular old classical play known as "Sendaihagi," or the Faithful Nurse. In commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the death of Mokuami, celebrated Kabuki playwright, "Akagaki Genzo," one of the 47 loyal retainers of Lord Asano, will be used as the fourth offering.

In the evening, the program also includes three pays and one dance. The highlight is a one-act drama called "Lord Matsuura and the Drum." Another feature will be "The Autumn at the Kanshinji Temple," a new work by Genjiro Yoshida, former professor of Waseda University and well-known dramatist.

"The Winds of the Pacific," one of the latest works by Ryuichiro Yagi, which is to be placed in the list of national drama of the Board of Information, will feature the September performances at the Meijiza, where two additional plays will be presented. Masao Inouye, veteran actor, and his co-players will appear jointly.

To enhance the spirit of the public air-mindedness, Kazuo Kikuda has produced a two-act drama entitled "Wings." It is to be staged at the Tokyo Gekijo next month by the Geijutsuza dramatic troupe.

The Teikoku Gekijo will be occupied by the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical group with Shotaro Hanayagi, Kan Ishii, Ichijiro Oya and Eijiro Yanagi as top-notch players. They will take part in three dramas, namely, "Rengetsu," "The Family," and "Fighting Women."

Theater-goers' attention is now being focussed on the first performance of the Toho Gekidan, newly created dramatic group headed by Joji Oka and Fukuko Sayo, to be staged at the Yurakuza. The program includes "Mr. and Mrs. Bose," by Hideji Hojo, and "Wings of the Rainbow" by Kazuo Kikuda.

In an attempt to obtain wartime plays for the people behind the guns, twelve playwrights, including Osuke Agi, Choku Goda and Uhei Iba, sat together with the officials concerned at the Board of Information early this week to discuss production plans. Their new plays are expected to be presented during December in the capital, taking advantage of the forthcoming second aniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

AMNESTY IS CANCELLED

Reich to Tighten Control Over Norwegian Officers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—The special amnesty that was granted Norwegian servicemen by the German military authorities following the conclusion of the Norwegian campaign was revoked today due to numerous anti-German acts committed by Norwegian officers and men.

However, reserve officers that did not graduate the Norwegian military academy, officers of the national militia, and those officers cooperating for the construction of a new order in Norway will be entitled to special treatment.

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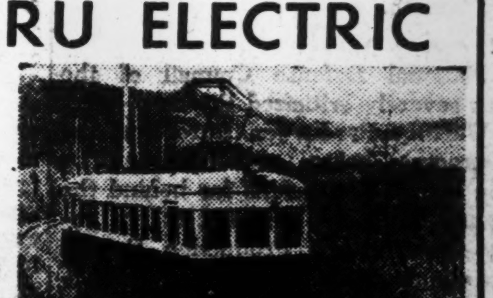

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1943

The Specter of Veterans' Compensation

In the course of a radio speech which President Roosevelt delivered a little more than two weeks ago, a speech which on the whole was so unimportant that it attracted little attention at the time, there was tucked away inconspicuously toward the end a statement which was not so unimportant. It was a statement which held out the lure of unusual incentives and rewards to be awarded to the men of the American fighting forces upon their demobilization after the war.

Distracted by the boastful banalities about the military situation which filled the major portion of the speech, most of the listeners may have failed to notice the serious implications of the extensive promises of soldiers' compensation hinted at by Roosevelt. But the fearful implications are there for all who have eyes to see, foreboding dire troubles to come for the American nation.

Roosevelt's pregnant hints were conveyed in the following words:

"Among many other things we are today laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the armed services. They must not be demobilized into an environment of inflation and unemployment, to a place in a bread line or on a corner selling apples. We must, this time, have plans ready—instead of waiting to do a hasty, inefficient, and ill-considered job at the last moment. I have assured our men in the armed forces that the American people would not let them down. . . .

"The least to which they are entitled, it seems to me, is something like this:

"1. Mustering out pay to every member of the armed forces and merchant marine when he or she is honorably discharged, large enough in each case to cover a reasonable period of time between his discharge and the finding of a new job.

"2. In case no job is found after a diligent search, then unemployment insurance if the individual registers with the United States Employment Service.

"3. An opportunity for members of the armed services to get further education or trade training at the cost of their government.

"4. Allowance of credit to all members of the armed forces, under Unemployment Compensation and Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance, for their period of service. For these purposes they should be treated as if they had continued their employment in private industry.

"5. Improved and liberalized provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation and medical care of disabled members of the armed forces and merchant marine.

"6. Sufficient pensions for disabled members of the armed forces."

The implications of these promises are many. In the first place, they indicate the uneasiness and restlessness which exists among the men in the United States army and navy. It has been common knowledge, freely admitted by many American writers, that the present war is unpopular with the rank and file of the American troops. But this latest attempt of President Roosevelt to bribe his soldiers by hinting that they would be allowed after the war to constitute a specially privileged class to feed parasitically on the national treasury shows how low the morale in the American armed services really is. Serious indeed must be the dissatisfaction of America's unwilling fighters if they must be mollified and coddled by promises of rewards to be given when the war is done.

But this resentful attitude of the American troops is not surprising. Why should they be enthusiastic about the war when they have been forcibly drafted from the security of their jobs to fight for a cause they do not understand? How can they be patriotic when their government is waging a war of capitalistic and imperialistic aggrandizement which has no bearing on the interests of the common people? No wonder the soldiers exiled at the front fret and worry about their future security while the social and economic structure at home is being transformed into startlingly unfamiliar forms under the arbitrary impetuosities of the Rooseveltian dictatorship!

The men in the fighting forces, however, are not the only ones to worry about social security in the United States. The civilian population must wonder how they are to withstand the strain of these new financial commitments which their improvident President has made to the millions in uniform. First there was the prodigal spending of the New Deal program; now there is the unparalleled burden of war expenditures; and after the war there is to be the unending drain of compensations to voracious veterans.

Some idea of what a drain an army of compensation-seeking veterans can be to the nation can be imagined by the Americans from their previous experiences. A demagogic country readily susceptible to being preyed upon by vociferous organized minorities, the United States has ever been a notoriously easy mark for the veterans of every war. Until a few years ago, the United States Government was still paying pensions to widows of veterans of the War of 1812, an anomalous situation caused by the recognition of the government's liabilities even when these widows, as young girls still unborn at the time of the war, had married aged veterans long after the war was over. Veterans of the Civil War receiving pensions or being supported by the government still number in the tens of thousands, while the veterans of the Spanish War and the numerous Indian campaigns further swell the list. As for the veterans of the last World War, the memory of their brazen raids on the national treasury is still fresh. Organizing themselves with systematic thoroughness which hypnotized the frightened Congressmen, the veterans extorted bonuses, compensations, insurance benefits, tax exemptions, educational privileges, free hospital and medical care even in cases having nothing to do with war injuries, and countless other special privileges in a manner unprecedented in the history of any country in the world. Now, however, with their prevailing attitude and with the encouragement given by their President, the new crop of veterans is bound to become a far worse pestilence. When the men in the present army and navy of the United States are demobilized, they will resemble nothing more than a horde of locusts about to descend upon a green field.

Well may the American tax-payer therefore worry. How the United States is ever going to be able to foot the bill and stave off a financial crash is a question which must be a constant nightmare to those among the Americans who give any thought to the future. The policy of the Roosevelt regime has ever been to stave off bankruptcy by yet more prodigious spending with never a thought for the eventual day of reckoning. By adding the commitment for an unprecedentedly extravagant veterans' compensation to the already bloated debts of the nation, Roosevelt has immeasurably speeded the coming of the inevitable collapse and has ensured that the crash will be greater than ever when it comes.

So the civilian at home will have to worry as to how he will be able to hold up under the strain. The soldier will have to worry as to whether he will be able to get anything after all in spite of Roosevelt's saccharine blandishments. For both may soon find themselves in a country which is headed for an economic smash-up because of a President whose latest promise of excessive soldiers' compensation constitutes but an example of his habitual nation-wrecking prodigality.

A Year Ago Today

August 18, 1942

Reflecting the growing anti-British tendency in Chungking, which seems to have resulted from Chungking's dissatisfaction over Britain's war conduct, reports from Chiang Kai-shek's capital reveal that British officers and soldiers stationed there are being disregarded by Chungking authorities, even discriminated against, in favor of the members of the new American air units. British protests have brought no satisfaction.

* * *

British youths above 16 years of age, irrespective of sex, must be active in some way in war services, it was decreed in London. Hereafter, all British youths will be compelled to register with the authorities every month.

* * *

The House National Defense Council of the United States has severely criticized the easy-going attitude of the Wartime Production Bureau to the effect that the progress being made in munitions production of the United States falls far behind the Government plans. Although announcements recently made by the Wartime Production Bureau sing the praise of the progress in munitions production, such announcements only serve to lead the people to erroneous conceptions regarding the seriousness of the situation and to create in their minds too much optimism, added the criticism.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
East Asia's Editorial Forum
The Syonan Sinbun
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Deciding Factor

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Serious internal unrest is spreading among the lower classes of labor throughout the United States, which must inevitably and irreparably slow up the war effort of the very country on which the rest of the anti-Axis Powers depend for food supplies and for munitions to carry on their losing fight.

However much wishful thinkers may argue to the contrary, basing their arguments on the astronomical production figures which Roosevelt and Churchill are wont to boast about in their desperate effort to bolster the weakening morale of their people on the home front as well as at the battlefronts, facts must speak for themselves.

Viewing the position dispassionately, the plain truth of the position is that, however impressive these astronomical production figures may appear on paper, actual output has never been what people may have thought possible in the ordinary way.

It has not been possible because of the extraordinary muddling that has been going on in the anti-Axis camp on the battle as well as their home fronts. And it is all due to their lack of a clear understanding of their war aims, or rather what should be their war aims, for they do not have any, other than visions of plunder and world domination.

The average working man in the United States, and in other anti-Axis countries for that matter, is not interested in exerting himself unnecessarily, so that the capitalists who wax rich on his toil, and the imperialistic governments which obey the dictates of the capitalists, may wage wars which will benefit the working man in no way.

Hence the strikes in America, where, in the soft coal mines alone, some 500,000 workers were affected. One does not require a great deal of imagination to realize what a tremendous difference this must make in the steel and other metal industries when blast furnaces and foundries are forced to a standstill through lack of anthracite.

All this points to the steady decline of the morale of the peoples of America and Britain, who lack that spirit which inspires the united war effort of the people of Japan and is today firing the imagination of all Asiatic peoples aligned with her, notably Manchoukuo and Nationalist China, whose latent productive power is being gradually brought into play to supplement Japan's own tremendous productive sources which have enabled her to launch a gigantic campaign and keep it up with such tremendous ferocity that the enemy has nowhere been able to stage a come-back in spite of very desperate attempts to launch counter-offensives against Japan.

That spirit of the Japanese race, now being emulated in increasing degree by other Asiatic races, is going to be the deciding factor in the War of Greater East Asia. Japan has already demonstrated it conclusively on the battlefronts of East Asia, where the enemy, in spite of superior numbers, withdrew and surrendered everywhere, and in the Southwest Pacific where the Americans have paid dearly for their incursions into Japanese controlled waters.

And Japan will go on demonstrating it until victory is won, for the Japanese spirit is indomitable, and knows not defeat. That is why there are no labor troubles in Japan, no lack of cohesion in the war effort. Astronomical figures alone will not suffice. It is the will to win that is going to tip the scales in this gigantic war of wars.

Germany Will Answer

(From the Noon Extra)

In the final analysis there can be one answer to the boasts and claims poured out by anti-Axis propagandists. Fact and fancy have been so indiscriminately intermingled that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the world at large to separate the staff from the wheat. The conquest of the French colonial empire by the Anglo-Americans, by virtue of the tireless propaganda of London and Washington, has been interpreted as a stunning blow for the Axis Powers. The terror raids against Germany and the occupied countries is described as softening blows to prepare for the invasion of Europe.

There can be only one answer to all this, one answer that everyone, regardless of nationality or status, will understand. The answer is Action; action on land, in the air and on the seas. Germany will answer.

The long lull in the activities of the Luftwaffe, the apparently inexplicable decline in the toll of anti-Axis shipping at the hands of German U-boats, the limited scope of the fighting on land; all this has a reason behind it.

The Luftwaffe has not had its wings clipped, nor has the bulk of the German submarine arm been withdrawn from the high seas because of anti-Axis counter-measures. The fighting on land was not restricted. Germany has everything in abundance. The world will soon find that out to its own satisfaction.

Action is the only answer to Anglo-American propaganda; and Germany will answer!

China's Attitude

(From the Chung Hwa Jih Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

China's freedom and independence is the sine qua non of the building of a new East Asia. As Japan and China look upon the joint building of a new East Asia as their goal, not only China hopes to attain freedom and independence, but also Japan eagerly wishes for an early realization of China's desire. This is the backbone of Japan's new China policy. The return of the Shanghai International Settlement is believed in both Chinese and Japanese circles to be the beginning of the new policy.

Japan's attitude toward us being such, what attitude should we take?

The article entitled "The Spirit of Self-Reproach" written by President Wang Ching-wei on April 16, 1940, on the occasion of the nation-wide celebration of the return of the National Government, may fully make clear the attitude to be assumed by our compatriots at present in seeking freedom and independence. This self-reproach means neither arrogance no meanness, but is deep reflection and a sense of responsibility. By not being arrogant we can reflect on the lack of enlightened politics since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, lack of economic growth, the vices of warlords, the rampancy of the Chinese Communist bandits, the weakness of relying on the Anglo-American nations and, lastly, the cause which led to the China Affair. By not being mean, we shall not humble ourselves but instead bend our energies towards the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations.

The Chinese of these days should neither grieve over the past nor turn despondent. While the first sort of mentality is a sign of cowardice, because people of this type look upon peace as surrender. They hope to receive favors from Japan without making efforts themselves. They entertain no hope toward their own country and have no sense of responsibility toward East Asia. The result is that they will contribute nothing toward the building of a new East Asia and will still less be confident of China's rehabilitation.

A close review of Japan's policy toward our country since the start of the Peace Campaign will convince us that Japan is not only willing to respect China's sovereignty but is also willing to help her achieve freedom and independence. The retrocession of the local International Settlement is, therefore, one way for Japan to help China. While seeking recovery of China's sovereignty from Japan, we must not forget our due responsibility.

First, we should bring home to Japan the fact that China is willing to share responsibility with Japan for the building of a new East Asia.

Secondly, we should endeavor to be an efficient comrade-in-arms of Japan by industry and perseverance.

RETURNING HOME AT EVENING

By CHANG CHIH TAO

Pressing close upon my footsteps,
The gloomy twilight shadows creep,
And the great mountain, swathed in darkness,
Has bowed its hoary head in sleep.

At the bubbling mountain streamlet
I stoop to lave my weary feet,
And see the moon's round-faced reflection
Dance on its rippling waters sweet.

In the long lane where the fireflies
Flit, dancing sparks of pale-green light,
See, high above the wooden doorpost,
Is perched our magpie for the night.

At the gate my wife and children
Await, with happy cheery smile;
From within the house the lamp's bright flame
Nods and welcomes home the while.

Ringing the darkness round about,
Stand the cool dark pine and cassia,
While far above, by the Milky Way,
March the far-flung stars in measure,

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER VIII

The Barometer Rises (1927-28)

(Concluded)

At the time of the All-Parties Conference in Lucknow in August, a new development took place. While the settlement of the communal question made by the Nehru Committee was welcome to the younger Nationalists, the recommendation regarding a dominion form of government, coming as it did after the Madras Congress resolution on independence, was quite unacceptable to them. Their intention, therefore, was to oppose the adoption of the Report at the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow.

Such a step would have given great satisfaction and delight to the enemies of the Congress, would have weakened the forces working for national unity and would have increased the prestige of the Simon Commission instead of destroying it. A private meeting of members of the Congress Left Wing was therefore held at Lucknow to decide our course of action and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I suggested that instead of dividing the House and thereby wrecking the All-Parties Conference, we should content ourselves with voicing our protest at the Conference and then proceed to organize an Independence League in order to carry on an active propaganda in the country in favor of independence.

Suggestion Accepted

This suggestion was accepted by the meeting of Left-Wingers and following it, Pandit J. L. Nehru and I made our position clear at the All-Parties Conference on the question of dividing the House. After the Conference, we started organizing branches of the Independence League all over the country and in November, at a meeting held at Delhi, the Independence League was formally inaugurated.

The "Independence Movement" started at Lucknow was contemporaneous with another movement—viz., the Students' Movement. When the boycott of the Simon Commission was launched in February, students all over Bengal and particularly in Calcutta, took an active part in it. Disciplinary action was taken against many of them by the College authorities and the students then began to feel the want of an organization of their own for fighting for their interests. Out of this experience the Students' Movement in Bengal was born.

The first All-Bengal Conference of students was held in August in Calcutta and was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. After the Conference, students' organizations were started all over Bengal and somewhat later, similar organizations were started in other provinces as well. The unrest in the student world was accompanied by unrest in the labor world as well. The year before, there had been a strike at Kharagpore not far from Calcutta among the railway workers. In 1928 a strike broke out in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, about 170 miles southwest of Calcutta, in which 18,000 workers were involved. The strike dragged on for some months. Ultimately a settlement was arrived at between the workers and the management, which was extremely favorable to the former.

Even more important than the Tata Strike was the Textile Strike in Bombay in which at least 60,000 workers were involved. This strike was in the first stages a phenomenal success and caused serious embarrassment not only to the mill owners but to the Government as well. Following this, there was a strike in the workshop of the East India Railway at Lillooah near Calcutta in which 10,000 workers were involved, in the Tinplate Company at Jamshedpur in which 4,000 workers were involved, in the Oil and Petrol Works at Budge-Budge about twenty miles from Calcutta, in which 6,000 workers were involved, and last but not least, in the Jute Mills in and near Calcutta, in which about 200,000 workers were involved.

Month of Meetings

December was as usual a month of congresses and conferences. The most important among them were the All-India Youth Congress (which was going to hold its first session) the All-Parties Convention and the Indian National Congress. The Youth Congress was important in as much as it indicated the emergence of a new factor in the public life of the country and gave expression to a mentality somewhat different from that which prevailed within the precincts of the National Congress.

The All Parties Convention held in Calcutta during the Congress week had unfortunate consequences. All those who did not have a hand in drafting the Nehru Report now made a dead set against it. M. A Jinnah, who a year earlier had advocated a progressive nationalist point of view at the Moslem League Conference in Calcutta, now came forward with his famous "fourteen points" in order to amend the communal settlement embodied in the Nehru Report. He demanded, among other things, one-third of the elected seats in both Houses of the Indian Legislature for Moslems, reservation of seats for Moslems in Bengal and Punjab on a population basis, vesting of residuary powers in the provinces, etc. This attitude served to make Mr. Jinnah popular with this reactionary co-religionists but undermined the value and importance of the Nehru Report.

Following the Moslems, the Sikhs also made extreme demands, while the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha refused to make any further concessions beyond what had been already embodied in the Nehru Report and they even critized adversely the concessions made by the Nehru Committee to the Moslem demands. It was difficult to get the support of the Moslem League for the Nehru Report, because of the parties within that body, based largely on personal considerations. A meeting of the Moslem League was summoned at Delhi in March 1929, to consider the question and there was a clash between the warring sections, so that the meeting ended in pandemonium.

Conference Was Mistake

In December 1927, when the Madras Congress decided in favor of convening an All-Parties Conference, it appeared as if the decision was a right one. This feeling was confirmed when the Nehru Committee was able to produce a unanimous report and the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow in August 1928, adopted it. But subsequent experience has shown that it was a mistake for the Congress to take this step, as it was a mistake for the Congress to participate in a Round Table Conference in which other people were present who had no right to be there. The responsibility for producing a constitution belongs solely and exclusively to the party that fights for freedom.

The most important conference of the year was the annual session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta and presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru. The attendance at the Calcutta session was the largest since the inception of the Congress and all arrangements were made on a colossal scale. Within the Congress there were two groups—the older group who would be content if they had a Dominion form of Government and who were therefore in favor of accepting the Nehru Report in toto and the Left Wing who adhered to the resolution of independence passed at the Madras Congress and wanted to accept the Nehru Report only on the basis of complete national independence.

At a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi in November, a compromise had been arrived at between the two groups, at the instance of Pandit Motilal Nehru. At the Calcutta session of the Congress, however the Mahatma refused to accept the Delhi formula on the ground that it was self-contradictory and the breach between the two groups was thus opened once again. Attempts for a compromise were made by the Mahatma and Pandit Motilal Nehru but the maximum concession which they could make, fell short of the minimum demand of the Left Wingers. Though the Left Wing leaders were inclined to avoid an open split, the rank and file of the Left Wing would not think of a compromise. Thus the main resolution of the Congress moved by Mahatma Gandhi was opposed by the entire Left Wing, who supported the amendment moved by the writer. The Mahatma's resolution stated that 'subject to the exigencies of the political situation, the Congress will adopt the Nehru constitution in its entirety, if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before December 31, 1929; but in the event of its non-acceptance by that date, or its earlier rejection, the Congress will organize non-violent non-cooperation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon."

Amendment Moved

An amendment to the effect that the Congress would be content with nothing short of independence, which implied severance of the British connection, was moved by the writer and was supported, among others, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The amendment was lost by 973 votes to 1350—but the vote could hardly be called a free one, as the followers of the Mahatma made it a question of confidence and gave out that if the Mahatma was defeated, he would retire from the Congress. Many people therefore voted for his resolution not out of conviction, but because they did not want to be a party to forcing the Mahatma out of the Congress. Nevertheless, the voting showed that the Left Wing was strong and influential.

The Calcutta Congress, coming after the Madras Congress, was in the nature of an anti-climax. The President-elect on the day of his arrival was given an ovation which would excite the envy of kings and dictators, but when he left, there was disappointment writ large on every face. There was tremendous enthusiasm all over the country at the time and everyone had expected the Congress to act boldly. But while the country was ready, the leaders were not. The Mahatma, unfortunately for his countrymen did not see light. Hence the temporizing resolution of the Calcutta Congress which only served to kill precious time. Only madness or folly could have led one to hope that the mighty British Government would concede even Dominion Home Rule without a struggle. During the sittings of the Congress a procession of 10,000 workers visited the Congress pandal to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle for nation freedom and to appeal to the Congress to take up the cause of the starving workers. But all these signs of upheaval made no impression on the leaders. The decision that should have been made soon after the appointment of the Simon Commission—and certainly not later than the Calcutta Congress—was not made till the Lahore Congress in December 1929. But by then the situation was to deteriorate.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

What Is 'Mito Learning'?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

Mitsukuni's "Dai Nihon-shi" is famous, among other things, for its "three especial features" which every student of Japanese history is expected to learn sooner or later. Briefly they are as follows. First, the Empress Jingo is treated in this book as Empress, instead of Tenno or Empress Regnant, as she had been in some olden histories. In the Nihon Shoki, for instance, one whole chapter (9th) on the Empress Jingo, is inserted in between chapter 8 on the Chuai Tenno, her Imperial Husband and chapter 10 on her son, The Ojin Tenno, as if she had been a reigning monarch in between them, and in another book (Fuso Ryakki) she is referred to as "Jingo Tenno." In Dai Nihon-shi this is rectified so as to read that the Empress Jingo is the consort of the Chuai Tenno and regent to the Ojin Tenno.

Second, Prince Otomo, son of the Tenchi Tenno, who in most of the previous historical writings, was given the status of Imperial Prince, is treated in Dai Nihon-shi as having actually ascended the Imperial Throne, though for a short time, in 672. This view of Mito Learning was officially accepted in 1870 when the Meiji Tenno was pleased by special rescript to bestow on Prince Otomo the posthumous title of the Kobun Tenno as Thirty-Ninth Emperor.

Resolute Stand

Third, the legitimacy of the so-called Southern Dynasty is absolutely and emphatically declared in Dai Nihon-shi. It was not the first time this view was ventilated; Kitabatake Chikafusa in his celebrated Jinko Shotoki centuries before had taken the same righteous stand. But up till Mitsukuni's time there had been no unanimity of historical judgment about it. Even among the Shokokan scholars there was a pronounced difference of views, and the question had been tossed to and fro for a long time in a state of delicate indecisiveness till Mitsukuni took the matter in his hand and gave the verdict in favor of the Southern Dynasty. "If I am mistaken," he wrote, "our posterity shall correct me, and I alone am responsible for it, be it right or wrong. On other matters I may concede to my learned colleagues, but on this point I will stand to my guns, staking all my honor and future reputation thereon, for it is to me a matter of great principle, dearer than life itself."

The chief ground of his contention was that the legitimacy of Imperial lineage is determined by the presence of the three insignia of Imperial dignity.

Mitsukuni No Sham

Mitsukuni, unlike most other daimyo scholars so called, was not a dummy; he played a direct, active role in the compilation of his great work. Of this abundant evidence is furnished in the manuscripts bearing his corrections and improvements, or suggestions for such in his own handwriting, which are still preserved in the Shoko-kan, Mito. There were men like Lord Hoshina of Aizu and other daimyo whose love of learning was quite sincere, but generally speaking, daimyo scholars so called of those days were "honorable patrons" who encouraged the work of their jushin (scholar vassals) because they thought it was the right thing, if not the latest fad, to do so.

These "three special features" of Dai Nihon-shi may appear to some persons to be but too small a return for the pains taken by so many illustrious scholars and at so great a cost of time and money. For these are no longer the "special features," but are now among the commonplaces of our history. There are always matter-of-fact or bread-and-butter people who, deficient in the sense of spiritual values, are apt to underestimate the use of thought and imagine it is something which one may pick up easily and cheaply out of any old newspaper or magazine. But to realize how rare and precious a boon a good idea can be we have only to remember that in some backward countries or in some periods in the hinterland of history thousands of years had passed without leaving on the contemporary minds the impression of a single idea, and that the inhabitants of some savage islands had for centuries thrived

(Continued on Page 3)

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times
Evening

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

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In News Spotlight

'TEARS and LAUGHTER'

Lin Yu-tang Bitterly Criticizes Action Of Roosevelt and Churchill in Isolating Chungking Regime; Asia Won't Be Cowed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Lin Yu-tang, the well-known Chinese philosopher-writer in America, very unreservedly and scathingly denounces the American Government's policy toward the Chungking regime in his recent book "Between Tears and Laughter". Writing that "The attitudes of the American and British Governments toward Chungking can no longer be tolerated", he presents salient arguments to justify his views on the situation.

"The Americans and British seem to think that they can dominate the world by mere-material strength, judged from the standpoint of their imperialistic policies. I have now reached a stage where this no longer ires me—it annoys me like the noisy buzzing of flies. With regard to the war aim, Prime Minister Churchill says, 'The first and most important thing is to win the war'. Such bombastic talk is simply philosophical nonsense. This is the opinion of a person who does not wish to leave the past, but at the same time is trying to evade the future.

Can't Be Cowed Now

"Both the Americans and British dream of Asia under their domination, but the peoples of Asia have been too much awakened as to their racial consciousness to be highhandedly dictated to by the Americans and British. The peoples of Asia have grown too powerful to be cowed into obedience by the Americans and British. The Americans and British must either cooperate with Asia or they must draw up their own plans, minus Asia, in preparation for 'a greater and a better war' in the future.

"Churchill's policy toward India is exactly like that of Prince von Metternich-Winneburg at the Congress of Vienna and that of Pericles in ancient Greece. However, I cannot bring myself to condemn the British policy toward India as foolish. The British attitude is significant only when we look at it from the premise that it does not take into consideration the thoughts or feelings of Asiatic peoples and as long as anti-Axis forces are possessors of superior arms.

"In reviewing war operations during 1942 it is very plain that war is being planned and waged by the Americans and British without the least concern for what the Indians, Chinese or Russians desire. As the American and British air forces are overwhelmingly superior to them, these people are out of the sphere of consideration. The American people hold the opinion that the Atlantic Charter is applicable to every nook in the world, but Churchill thinks otherwise.

"The Anglo-Saxons take arrogant pride in the words 'The burden of the white race'. In the philosophy of the Occident there is no philosophy of peace. Their social ideals are wholly based on finance or politics. To me the Chinese philosophy of life is vastly superior to that of the Occidentals. The American people display their best characteristics when they flagrantly violate laws and regulations.

Reason for Failure

"Astuteness is something unknown to the American Government. The fundamental principle of government is politeness. Although Roosevelt and Churchill went all the way to Casablanca, the conference is said to have been a failure as Premier Josef Stalin did not participate. This does not seem to be the only reason why the parley fell through. To me it is because both the American and British Governments have no comprehension of politeness. The heads of the two countries discussed and decided on what Chungking's role for 1943 would be, but on all probability they intend to carry on the war themselves throughout the entire world.

"American leaders do not truly represent the American people. The voice of the people is the voice of God, so when public opinion denounces the government authorities it is God condemning the governmental policy. The American people have been cleverly deceived by Roosevelt's statement 'As God wills, we shall assist Chungking as quickly as possible.' Roosevelt did not so explain, but his so-called God is none other than Churchill.

"The East Asiatic front has been completely neglected by the anti-Axis camp. It is now quite explicit that Chungking has been isolated politically not militarily. In face of Britain's imperialistic policy Chungking has been completely isolated."

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 18

ASAHI—Big Victory
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Losing Men

Big Victory

ASAHI—According to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday, the Americans in huge convoys left the Guadalcanal area on August 13 and began landing operations on Vella Lavella Island on the night of August 14. Since early on the morning of the next day, Japanese Navy Air Units carried out terrific attacks on these convoys and achieved a tremendous success, accounting for seven transports, large and small, sank or damaged more than 20 warships including cruisers, destroyers and lesser vessels and shot down 28 of the fighters that were giving protection to the ships. Another communique issued the same morning had said that in the New Guinea area, too, our Air Force raided Fabuba, an enemy airfield, on August 15 and 16 and shot down or destroyed on the ground 44 American planes. It is reassuring to see again that our air arm is upholding its glorious tradition in the South Pacific, deepening more than ever our sense of gratitude and confidence in it.

But the people of our country must not be intoxicated by success. They must not neglect to face the facts. Vella Lavella Island is situated still farther north from Guadalcanal than Russell, Gatukai, Rendova, New Georgia or Kulambangra. We must take cognizance of the fact that the enemy, after losing more than 20,000 men, hundreds of planes and numerous ships in the Rendova and New Georgia areas, are endeavoring still to advance north, showing a stamina and supply capacity one would hardly have expected of them. In the New Guinea area, too, the enemy are gradually advancing their base. Fabuba which they are now holding is only 70 kilometers west of Lae which our forces are now defending.

That the outer ring of our Greater East Asia fortifications remains strong and solid as ever not one of the 100,000,000 people of this country doubts, but we must take careful note of the fact that the theater of decisive war is shifting, and that in this lies the stringency of the current war situation.

We can stop the northward advance of the enemy. But, as the Naval Press section authorities have pointed out, it will require on our part, too, numerous men, many planes and ships and a huge quantity of war material. The importance of production behind the lines has increased in consequence. Every minute counts. We must bend our total strength on the task of epochally boosting production.

U.S. Losing Men

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States is now engaged in a desperate counter-offensive in the Southwestern Pacific. The situation is momentous and grim. Both the enemy and we are consuming tremendous war material, but the American loss in men is particularly conspicuous. According to a broadcast digest of the war by Commander Itaru Tashiro of the Naval Press Section, they have lost no less than 20,000 men in the Rendova and New Georgia engagements. To this must be added the injured and ill. Thus the damage to the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific alone must come to a number of divisions.

It is often said that equipment and production to replenish losses decide the course of war, but the best equipment and biggest productivity do not in themselves constitute any fighting unit. It is the men on the front who count. Thus manpower is at the root of all fighting strength. It is for this reason that the United States is mobilizing students to cover the losses in human resources on the front. What the United States fears most is a steady loss in men. The most colossal aircraft or shipbuilding capacity would avail nothing should human resources run dry. Thus the United States has hit upon two courses.

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIETS OPPOSE BRITISH PLANS IN BALKAN AREA

May Invite Refugee Regimes to Moscow-- U.S., Britain Worried

Serious attention is being attached by diplomatic circles in Ankara to the fact that the Soviet Union has launched diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to remove to Moscow the refugee regimes of Greece, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, now established in London, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi.

The Soviets, it is understood, are planning to invite the three exiled regimes to Moscow and to establish a Soviet-style new order in the Balkans in opposition to Britain's schemes.

In this connection, it is learned that Soviet Ambassador to Ankara, Sergei Vinogradov, has already started negotiations with the leaders of the three refugee governments.

Suspicions Seen Aroused

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—The dark currents underlying the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp lead one to ascribe them in a large measure to fate. Antagonism has always been manifested between them to such a degree as never expected by outsiders, each time the Atlantic Charter issue, the Casablanca parley, formation of a second front and other questions were brought up.

This time, the Quebec parley issue has come to the fore, followed by the undisguised exposure of views on the current situation. For instance, American and English newspapers are airing strong views in an unreserved manner, attacking "non-cooperation" on the part of the Soviet Union. The attitude of the Soviet Union toward Anglo-American criticism is also very strong.

Especially, the latest development on the Eastern Front, the recent political change in Italy and other current issues have come to cause various other questions, hitherto held negligible, to assume new significances, making it clear that the determination of Premier Stalin toward America and Britain has now come to wear quite a new positive aspect, thus indicating a very interesting development in the general situation.

Stalin's Attitude Changed

At present, it would be still unsafe to excessively estimate Premier Stalin's antipathy against the United States and Britain, but there is no concealing the fact that since the Soviet offensives on the Eastern Front last winter and this summer, the attitude of Premier Stalin has undergone an abrupt change. This embodies Stalin's attitude to follow a policy against Germany from his own standpoint. As this runs counter to the policy held by Britain and America, it seems to have caused serious uneasiness in the Anglo-American camp.

As an evidence that the Soviet Union is now shifting to isolationism, British and American newspapers have recently begun to loudly comment on the absence of the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, since his departure for Moscow several months ago. These papers are also saying that the new Ambassador Gousev, successor to the former Ambassador to London Maisky who was transferred to the post of Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar is a total novice in the diplomatic field with the record of having been the head of a partizan corps identified with the G.O.P.U. Thus, the recent development quite betray the expectations held by America and Britain.

Both Litvinov and Maisky are veterans in the diplomatic field with special connection with America and Britain. The latest developments surrounding these two veterans are being viewed with suspicious eyes as reflecting the anti-Anglo-American policy and the isolationist principle of Premier Stalin.

Rebels Now on Reserve

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Charles De Gaulle, Chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation announced today that 430 navy and air officers, including 40 generals, have been placed on the reserve list, since the have reached the age limit.

ROARING A CHALLENGE TO THE ENEMY, these sleek bombers of the Imperial Navy speed southward to deal another convincing war blow. Relentless in their counter-offensives against anti-Axis strategy, these warriors of the air are now engaged in magnificent action that commands the respect of ally and foe alike.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Furious Japanese Counter-Offensives Feature Struggle in Southwest Pacific

Crushing Air Blow Struck at Fabuba In Two-Day Surprise Raids; 44 Planes Smashed in Fight Against Heavy Odds

The decisive struggle raging in the Southwest Pacific between the Imperial Forces and the concentrated war might of the enemy is daily assuming intensive fury.

The battles of the air, in particular, are being pushed with grim ferocity and on a scale beyond description as our air units, pilot and machine united as one, smash back the anti-Axis attacks that rely upon sheer numerical strength, with powerful counter-offensives. Day after day, the intrepid warriors of the sky are registering impressive war results against enemy plane squadrons several times as strong.

Acting with lightning speed, certain of the Imperial Air Units undertook long-distance flights to Fabuba in New Guinea on August 15 and 16 and hit the enemy airfield there in surprise raids for the first time, achieving brilliant results as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on August 17.

It was 8:25 a.m. on August 15 that our airmen in a fighter-bomber formation first stormed Fabuba airfield.

They caught up with and attacked more than 20 Bell P-39 and Curtis P-40 planes which were patroling the skies over the airfield, and definitely shot down 14 enemy fighters and four transport planes.

In addition, they bombed five out of 10 transport planes that were on the ground and set them on fire.

Our losses in this fight were two planes which failed to return.

The next day, August 16, our fliers in the same fighter-bomber formation again attacked Fabuba.

They joined battle with 50 enemy fighter planes and shot down 14 Lockheed P-38, two Bell P-39, four Curtis P-40, and one Grumman planes. The shooting down of seven of the enemy still remains unconfirmed.

In the above battle our losses were two planes which failed to return.

On the first of the two-day attack on the airfield, our fliers shot down 18 out of more than 30 enemy planes of which more than 20 were of the Bell P-39 and Curtis P-40 types and the remainder transport planes. In addition they set on fire five transport planes which were on the ground.

In the second-day attack our airmen achieved really great results shooting down 21 out of 50 enemy fighters.

These results made by our airmen in the two-day attack on Fabuba can well be claimed a fatal blow to the enemy.

Daring 5-Man Storming Party Severs Enemy Communications; Attacks Foe From Rear and Returns Safe to Base

Domei

BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 17.—About 50 days have elapsed since the enemy forces started operations seeking to recapture Salamaua, New Guinea—fifty days of fierce counter-attacks by the Imperial Units among which, the action of the intrepid storming party under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka which daringly harassed enemy positions is revealed in a report reaching here.

The lieutenant with four men were given orders to sever the enemy military telephone connections between enemy positions on "Y" Mountain and "S" Pass, southeast of Salamaua.

Advancing through the dense forests by night and hiding themselves under large trees by day, they made their way in search of the enemy telephone wires. By adroitly breaking through the enemy sentry lines, they pushed on and succeeded a few days later in cutting a telephone wire at several points.

Not satisfied with merely severing enemy communications, Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka and his men decided to harass the rear of the enemy. Despite the small force, they attacked an enemy observation point.

In the midst of the confusion within the ranks of the enemy, the storming party escaped into the jungles, to be swallowed up in the mass of underbrush. Guided by stars and compass, the party threaded their way through the almost pathless sea of woods to arrive at their base on the midnight of August 9, with their task well done.

NEWS BRIEFS

Norway Evacuation Denied

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—German authorities today flatly denied recent anti-Axis rumors that the Reich forces stationed in Norway have recently been making preparations for evacuation and that a state of emergency has been proclaimed throughout Norway. These authorities declared that "it is useless even to deny these rumors."

Cairo Proposal Rejected

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 17.—The Soviet Government has rejected the proposal by the Egyptian Government for conclusion of a provisional treaty on mutual non-interference in internal politics and prevention of political propaganda on the ground that since the Comintern has been dissolved, there is no need for such a treaty, according to Cairo reports.

High Tension in London

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—British political circles have been in extreme tension since the beginning of this week, with several Wartime Cabinet meetings having been held, London reports. As the Cabinet deliberations have seen no headway due to the absence of Prime Minister Churchill, the London Government is reported to have made frequent contacts with Quebec over the international radiophone.

Fascist Refugees in Reich

Domei

ZURICH, August 17.—Many leaders of the Italian Fascist Party have already taken refuge in Germany, announced the Tribune de Geneve today.

U.S. Launches 3 Warships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The United States Navy Department announced that one new-type light cruiser and two destroyers were launched on August 15, according to Washington dispatches.

Quebec Parley Is Attempt to Patch Up Difficulties, Says Information Board

"The Quebec parley now under way is another Anglo-American attempt to patch up the many difficulties which have continued to confront the anti-Axis camp since the outbreak of the war."

Thus declared Hidesaburo Yokoyama, secretary in the Board of Information, when he was asked to make some comment on the present Churchill-Roosevelt conference, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, today, at which neither Spokesman Tomokazu Hori nor Deputy Spokesman Yuzo Isono was present.

"The more frequently," Mr. Yokoyama declared, "Churchill and Roosevelt meet, the more apparent become the divergences in the policies among the anti-Axis countries. This is the reason why Anglo-American propaganda machines are always busy publishing their characteristic speculations and conjectures."

Envoy Yoshizawa Back In Saigon From Dalat

Domei

SAIGON, August 17.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, returned here at 1 p.m. today from Dalat, where he had been staying for some time.

After a short rest at his official residence, Ambassador Yoshizawa met Army Unit Commander X in an important conference. In the evening, he dined with Minister Shigenori Tashiro, who returned here from Japan on Sunday and former Home Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki, who is now on an inspection tour in the Southern Regions. The three officials conferred on the situation at home and Japan-French Indo-China relations.

Ambassador Yoshizawa is expected to remain here to attend to official duties.

Meanwhile, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, who has been on a tour of inspection in the Cambodia area for some time, is scheduled to return to Saigon tomorrow. Governor-General Decoux is expected to invite Ambassador Yoshizawa the day after tomorrow and also see Japanese Army and Navy leaders on the spot.

Thus, Saigon is expected to become the center of Japan-French Indo-China political negotiations for some time. Secretary General Shigeru Kuriyama of the Ambassadorial Office will arrive here from Hanoi tomorrow evening and is scheduled to leave for Tokyo around August 21.

WAR FLASH

Axis Forces Withdraw From Sicily War Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a special war report at 1:00 p.m. today that the entire Axis forces made an orderly withdrawal from Sicily to Calabria Province on the Italian mainland, according to plans, at 6:00 a.m. this morning.

Messina Facilities Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Karl Pragner, DNB war correspondent, reports that all military facilities in the city and harbor of Messina were destroyed prior to the withdrawal of the Axis forces in early dawn this morning.

Move Seen Long-Planned

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—According to the announcement by Fuehrer's Headquarters, the Axis forces had been preparing for withdrawal from Sicily for the past two weeks. All heavy artillery, tanks, flame throwers and other equipment were removed to the Italian mainland.

Thames Area Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—German bomber planes bombed the southeastern coast of England and also the Thames river region last night.

Bolivia Wants Port Of Arica From Chile

Bolivia has demanded the Port of Arica from Chile, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on August 17. This territorial demand, which is backed by Brazil, arose out of Bolivia's need for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile, it is reported that Argentina is opposed to this proposal as Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Stomi declared that "Argentina is opposed to any change in the existing condition in South America. Moreover, as South American countries are divided in opinion regarding this issue, the situation may become aggravated.

ENEMY REJECT ITALIAN ACTION ON 'OPEN CITY'

Discussions Slated At Quebec Meeting On Rome Problem

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The British-American joint headquarters has decided to reject the Italian declaration making Rome "an open city," according to reports received here from Quebec.

Stefani reports from Rome have given the attitude of the Italian Government on this question as follows: "On July 31, the Italian Government expressed to the British and United States Governments its intention of making Rome "an open city," through the Vatican, and at the same time asked them on what conditions they would accept the declaration. But from either Government, Italy received no reply, and furthermore on August 13, Rome was again bombed. Thereupon, the Italian Government made a unilateral declaration on the "open city," and again notified the British and American Governments that Italy was prepared to take necessary steps for making Rome defenseless, through the Vatican. But to these two proposals, no reply has been received from the two Governments."

Hull Going to Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that he would proceed to Quebec this week-end, at the press conference today, Washington reports.

"Of course," Hull is reported to have said, "the Quebec conference will discuss political problems but whether the deliberation will involve matters pertaining to the Soviet Union cannot be disclosed."

He further declared that the relations between the Soviet Union and America are on the most friendly basis and in the prosecution of the war, an astonishingly cooperative spirit is being shown.

As to Italy's proclamation of designating Rome as an "open city," Secretary of State Hull said that the State Department was not in receipt of official notification.

To Discuss Rome Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The reply to Italy's proclamation designating Rome as an "open city" will be the first subject to be taken up for deliberation at the forthcoming Churchill-Roosevelt conference, according to a UP dispatch from Quebec.

Prior to the meeting of the British and American chief executives, a complete accord of opinion is reported to have been reached between the United States and British military leaders regarding the decision to ignore Italy's proclamation unless the Badoglio Government accepts the proposal for unconditional surrender.

However, these authorities will not, clarify their opinions officially until President Roosevelt reaches Quebec.

More Troops Needed

Due to the severe losses suffered in the Etna area, the anti-Axis forces will not be able to cary out landing operations on the Italian mainland unless they are reinforced in both men and material, according to a dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun from Shanghai quoting reports available there.

It is generall considered that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will deliberate over this matter because only when more Canadian troops are detailed to the Mediterranean as a result of the Quebec conference, will the landing on Italy become possible.

Such a development, however, cannot be expected to take place until Prime Minister Churchill reaches some conclusion after returning to Quebec and consulting with Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King and President Roosevelt.

Bevin Stretches Authority

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced today that native residents in British protectorates, mandatory areas and Indian States will have to be registered, according to London reports. This regulation applies to men between 16 and 65 years of age, and women between 16 and 50.

WAR AIMS TOLD E. ASIA SESSION

Adm. Takahashi Tells Gathering That Solid Unity Vital for Cause

Domei

HSINKING, August 17.—"The Japanese, Chinese and Manchoukuoan peoples must have a clear understanding of the character of the War of Greater East Asia and bear the ethical responsibility for complete victory," declared Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in his address delivered at the Grand Asia Development lecture meeting held at 7 p.m. today at the Memorial Hall here.

Mayor Chou Hsueh-chang of Nanking and Manchoukuoan Education Minister Lu Yuan-shen, representing China and Manchoukuo, also made speeches.

Admiral Takahashi's message follows:

"The current war is a war not only between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers but of the whole of Asia and is aimed at completely expulsing America and Britain from East Asia.

"It is indeed a grand sight to see the various peoples of East Asia who have participated in this war, devoting themselves to the construction of Greater East Asia. When the fighting spirit of these peoples is further enhanced, the strategic structure for sure victory will be completed morally as well as materially and the Anglo-American Powers will find themselves utterly impotent.

"The 1,000,000,000 people in Asia must fight on till American and British influences have been driven out of the East Asiatic Continent, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. They must fight on till this objective is attained, no matter how long it may take.

"I am confident that we will win this war. There is one condition, however, for victory. It is that the Greater East Asiatic countries, especially Japan, China and Manchoukuo, which form the nucleus of this community of nations, should unite as one body, and with confidence in victory, forge ahead toward their goal of glorious victory enduring all hardships and privations in full cognizance of the character of the war and the ethical responsibility."

To Bolster Activities

Domei

HSINKING, August 17.—Unanimous approval was given to plans for expanding the sphere of activities of the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Asia Development Association at the second sub-committee meeting today, the second day of the Grand Convention now under way.

These plans are:

(1) To solicit the participation of Asia Development organizations of other areas than Japan, China and Manchoukuo within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in the next convention.

(2) To realize closer contact and cooperation through conferences for ideological warfare such as the Conference of Greater East Asiatic Men of Letters.

(3) From the next convention, this organization shall be renamed the League of Asia Development Organizations in Greater East Asiatic Countries.

(4) To draft a message soliciting the participation in the third convention of Burma, French Indo-China, the Philippines and other East Asiatic countries.

The forthcoming meeting is expected to be held at Nanking.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

The first is to avoid a long war and to maneuver for a short, decisive war. For this purpose it is now mobilizing every resource at its command to carry on the counter-offensive on Japan and to arrive at a decision before its human resources dry up. It is because of this that they are so stubbornly reinforcing men and supply materials regardless of the losses suffered and concealing the appalling figures from the people. Probably the mobilization curve in the United States has taken on an acute angle of late.

On the other hand, this cannot but bring on a marked decline in the quality of soldiers and slowing down of the general industry. A Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei says that boys and girls of 8 to 15 are expected to be mobilized shortly to be organized into child labor service corps to be assigned to such tasks as collecting scrap metals, selling bonds and circulating printed matter.

According to an announcement of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce, the female population is exceeding the male population in America. These things indicate that the mobilization capacity of the United States is approaching a limit. It is for this reason that they are growing so desperately anxious to come to a showdown.

The second course they have conceived is to develop safety devices on aircraft and other arms to the utmost so as to confine the sacrifices to the minimum. This is widely advertised also to make the recruiting of men easier. They are making much of such devices as sea-water filters and amphibian tanks in order to increase safety in warfare.

For six months or a year the human resources of America may continue to yield men for the battlefield but a gradual decline in fighting power is inevitable. It is also to be imagined that morale, discipline and other human factors will steadily go downhill. The Americans who are dragged out to the battlefield by Roosevelt without knowing what it is all about are the real principals of the American tragedy.

FAMINES IN INDIA

By H. RAMIAH

(Continued From Yesterday)

Twenty-six million Indians died from famine in the 23 years of British rule between 1877 and 1900 according to an authorities estimate. Commenting on this, Surendra Nath Banerjee, President of the Indian National Congress in 1902 said, "If this terrible mortality had taken place in any European country, the 'council of mankind' would have received a shock from which it would not have recovered until the means to prevent so fearful a calamity had been found and applied. If the Mohammedan rulers of European-Turkey had permitted such a record of mortality to swell, and that from a preventible cause, their expulsion from Europe would have been insisted upon with passionate vehemence and no punishment would have been deemed too great for them. But India is beyond the pale of civilized opinion, and her calamities do not apparently stir the conscience of even the great nation into whose hands her destiny has been consigned. . . ."

Mr. Banerjee made the speech just when the country was recovering from the famine of 1901-02, which was said to have been the severest that India had ever known. Since then the British have stopped announcing the event of famines though they are frequently occurring.

I personally witnessed the Rajputana famine of 1938-39 which was so severe that the population had immigrated into the United Provinces, where they grazed their cattle on the banks of the Ganges and made a living by what they earned from dairy products.

The following is an authoritative analysis of Indian famines covering the period of 100 years between 1802 and 1902. During the first quarter of the century there were only five famines with an estimated mortality of 1,000,000. In the second quarter there were two famines with an estimated mortality of 500,000. During the third quarter there were six famines when 5,000,000 people died. In the fourth quarter there were 18 famines with a death role of 26,000,000, of which the 1901-02 famine was the severest known.

British Brought Famines

The leaders of public opinion in India came to realize the impoverishment into which the people were gradually being reduced as demonstrated through the frequency of famines and the increasing death rate through them. Prior to British rule, there have been no proved famines of such magnitude except the heresay of one Dutch merchant who is said to have visited India in 1631. Even the British themselves, who became familiar with India even as early as 1700, have no stories to tell about the famines of those days, till their own rule brought them in their wake.

The natural question is how was it that the Indians did not suffer from famines before and why are they suffering now?

Before the advent of British rule, Indian revenue was collected in kind and the collected grain was used as a reserve. Also, the farmers used to save corn in underground barns for an emergency. But at present he is made to convert everything into coin—in fact he is forced to do so by the existing system of land-tenure and revenue payments—and the money is snatched from him by many kinds of legal and illegal, just and unjust taxes so that he is left with no reserves at the end of the year.

Indian farmers today are either indebted to money-lenders or have become serfs to land-holders to whom they have lost their lands. They are made to rebuy, for their wants, what they previously sold to the grain-merchants. But they are left with no money to do so if their crops should fail one year.

Another cause for their impoverishment, is that they have lost their subsidiary occupations which used to be spinning, corn-grinding, or other handicrafts to which they applied their spare time in the days when the British had not yet flooded India with their machine-made goods. Also, owing to monopoly on industrial activities by Britain, the Indian middle class and the surplus population which was not engaged on land, were obliged to remain idle. They later began to turn to the land for a living with the result that the pressure on land-cultivation increased to such an extent that the agricultural area had to be divided into small strips. This has resulted in loss of efficiency in production. Under these circumstances the Indian farmer cannot save money or store grain to meet the hardships of a famine.

Blames Colonial Policy

There is one more cause which unbalances the food situation, namely, the colonial policy of Western imperialistic countries. I will quote below the speech of George Mandel, French Minister for Colonies, which he made in November, 1939, after the outbreak of the European War, because it gives an insight into conditions which bring about famines in colonial countries. He said:

"Since the beginning of last September (1939), we, in accordance with a previously prepared scheme, have been able to ask the colonial governors to set apart from the crops on hand the following supplies: 1,600,000 tons of cereals, 1,100,000 tons of oil-yielding products, 800,000 tons of wood, coal and rubber and as many tons of meat, cocoa, tea, sugar and rum—that is to say, a much higher total for the current year alone than the entire amount supplied during the period of the last World War."

This speech is proof of the terrible "squeeze" policy that the French applied, and the British are better models than the French in that respect. To quote facts, during the last war, wheat purchases in India came under Government control early in 1915 and, during the period in which control continued to be operated, the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies purchased in India nearly 5,000,000 tons of various foodstuffs of a total value of £40,000,000.

Taking the current period, exports of wheat from India during the periods of 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39 were respectively 241,500 tons, 460,000 tons and 279,000 tons of which Britain alone took 210,000 tons, 290,000 tons and 206,000 tons respectively. In the period between 1936-37, India, including Burma, exported nearly 1,500,000 tons of rice to Europe, most of which was bought by Britain. Of other foodstuffs which are bought in large quantities by Britain may be mentioned barley and lentils. There are no figures available here for 1939-40 when it was still possible to transport goods between India and Britain.

All Stores Drained

The stationing of many troops in Malaya, before it was taken by the Japanese, and the Near and Middle East, also should be taken into account as the supply of food to them was made from India. Under these circumstances, Indian food-grains during this war have been drained already and whatever is stored with the grain-dealers is sold at such a high price that the impoverished people cannot buy it.

The grain-dealers' attitude is evidently owing to the occupation of Burma by the Japanese and the cutting off of the trade relations of India with Indo-China and Thailand from where most of the supplementary rice was imported in previous years. In fact, in 1935-36 approximately 25,000 tons were imported from Thailand and Indo-China besides what was imported from Burma. In 1921, India imported from Burma 970,000 tons of rice while in 1920 it imported 1,750,000 tons. Of this latter quantity, Bombay imported 512,000 tons, Bengal 254,000 and Madras 181,000 tons.

Besides food-famine and money-famine, India is in all likelihood suffering from shortages in kerosene oil, benzine and petrol, for which it was entirely dependent on Burma. Except in big cities, the people burn kerosene oil lamps in their dwellings. As the Indian population is mainly concentrated in villages, it is no wonder that their need of kerosene oil is great and now cannot be met with. Moreover, salt also must be scarce.

The Government of India Revenue must be bemoaning the drop in its income due to the losses brought about by the shortages in kerosene oil, salt and petrol, especially the former two.

13 Raiders Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Anti-Axis air forces bombed the southern part of Italy yesterday, but German fighter planes that immediately rose to meet them, brought down 13 four-engined enemy bomber planes.

Soviets Lose 113 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—German forces shot down 113 Soviet planes on the Eastern Front on August 15 and 16.

Torino Again Raided

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—British bomber units raided Torino again last night, but no detailed reports have yet been received, according to London reports.

LIVERPOOL HIT BY DOCK STRIKE

Thousands Quit Work; Shipyards Affected By Material Shortage

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—Several thousands workers laid off work in Liverpool shipyards yesterday, according to London dispatches. The strike originally started on August 12 in one of the shipyards, where all the employes quit work in indignant protest against the discharge of 35 workers who had refused to do overtime work. The strike had quickly spread to other plants.

As the main portion of the strikers is composed of longshoremen, shortage of vital material has been experienced in many of the shipyards and yesterday, dock hands from the military services were called in to assist. Officials from the Shipyard Workers Union headquarters in London were dispatched to Liverpool to arbitrate the controversy. The shipyard owners are strongly contending that no negotiations will be started unless the strikers first return to their jobs.

New Labor Law Passed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—To intensify control over male and female workers for preventing waste of labor, the British Government issued a new law today, effective on and after August 21, according to reports from London.

By the new law, employers must report to the Labor Bureau the names of workers and other employes who have left to obtain other employment. Men between the ages of 18 and 65, and women between 18 and 55 are governed by the new law. Workers are free to change their places of employment, but those not regularly employed are to be strictly controlled and will be all given work in war industries.

Soviet Mission at Rabat

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—A Soviet mission composed of 50 Army officers and civilians arrived at Rabat, French Morocco today to inspect conditions in French Morocco, according to reports received here from Rabat.

S. BOSE READIES FOR INDIA DRIVE

Says Establishment Of Provisional Set-Up Vital Before Action

Establishment of the Provisional Indian Government prior to the march on India by the Indian National Army was stressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, in an interview with the press in Shonan on Tuesday, according to the Mainichi.

It is recalled that Mr. Bose recently visited Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China in order to inspect the anti-British and Indian independence movements in these Co-Prosperity countries.

Speaking to newspapermen on various problems under the current situation, Mr. Bose declared:

Situation in India

"More than one year has passed since the outbreak of anti-British disturbances under the leadership of the Indian National Congress, and the situation is intensifying. The anti-Axis Powers, on the score of a partial turn for the better in their military operations, are declaring that India will come to a compromise. But no greater illusion could be cherished by them.

"The Indian masses are standing the test of every conceivable difficulty, and how they are fighting in face of all those difficulties need no longer be reiterated. As to what we must do in response to this development, I can state that there are two ways.

"One is the moral support that we must give. The Indian Independence League is telling our fellow-nationals in India about the actual condition of independence movements under way in various East Asia areas, the formation of the Indian National Army, etc. And how this is bolstering the morale of the Indian masses is a fact that would be quite beyond the imagination of outsiders. The independence of Burma has extremely impressed and moved the Indian populace, and if there is further established in the future the Provisional Government of free India, that will encourage the populace a hundredfold—the populace who are fighting under bloody pressure and oppression.

"Second is the military aid that we must give. Moral support alone will not enable the Indians to drive the anti-Axis forces out of their country. It is highly pleasing to note that the attitude of the Indian Army within the domain of India has of late grown very friendly to us. I am firmly convinced, by seeing the movement of the Indian people at home, that the most suitable opportunity has arrived to carry out a 'surgical operation.'

Provisional Indian Government

"The strengthening and repletion of the organization of the Indian Independence League, just carried out, has been made with particular importance attached to matters relative to military affairs. Whether this newly strengthened and repleted organization will become the mother body of the Provisional Government to be established in the future, I am not yet in a position to state definitely.

"In my recent trip to various areas in East Asia, I have found at first hand how ardently desirous the Indians in those areas are for the establishment of the Provisional Government. This has encouraged me immensely. Establishment of the Provisional Government should best be carried out previous to the march onward to India of the Indian National Army.

Thailand and Burma

"I saw Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand and Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the new Burma State, and discussed with them Indian independence from various angles. The two leaders promised wholehearted support to the Indian independence movement.

"I discussed concrete problems with Prime Minister Ba Maw in consideration of cases where we move into Burma, and a complete agreement of views was reached."

More Men for U.S. Navy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—The strength of the United States navy will be increased by 194,500 men by the end of 1943, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox announced today. The present strength of the navy, including women auxiliary corps, is 266,500, excluding nurses and coast guard reserves.

Paris Casualty Heavy

Domei

PARIS, August 17.—The northern section of Paris was bombed yesterday morning, causing 92 deaths and 155 wounded. Paris newspapers reported this morning that as the visibility was very good at the time of the raid, the large casualty was caused by the inhumane reckless bombings of the enemy.

SHANGHAI SEES TAXATION MEET

Co-Effort With China Government Discussed By Japanese Officials

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 18.—A two-day conference of Japanese Ministers and Consuls in Central and South China will convene here today to discuss measures for cooperation with the National Government in enforcement of its taxation right upon Japanese residents in China.

It is understood that the taxation right, which was transferred by Japan to China in accordance with the July 31 Agreement, will be enforced probably from September 1.

The National Government will shortly notify the Japanese Embassy at Nanking as to scope of taxation.

Detailed explanations on the new taxation will be given by Embassy authorities at the first-day session, which aims to support the National Government for the smooth enforcement of the taxation.

Matters concerning compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and fabric in Shanghai, as instituted by the National Government, as well as the price policy in the respective regions under jurisdiction of the attending consuls, will come under review during the second-day session.

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48 Hours for U.S. Miners

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes was given authority to effect the 48-hour-a-week labor system for American mine workers, it was announced today, according to Washington reports.

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